THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
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At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879. NUMBER 40.

General Election Proclamation.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

[illegible]

DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,

[illegible]

of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Saturday, November 15, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Isaac Late and William Late, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of John Gardner, Adam Lolay, Peter Garman, and William Garman, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Wm. Late. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. T. Backhouse and Sarah Ann, his wife, in right of said Sarah Ann.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1879.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county.—In the matter of the account of Thomas Eger, Assignee of Joseph Gantner, confirmed June —, 1879:

And now, June 9, 1879, (continued Sept. 8, 1879,) on motion of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to report distribution.

By the Court.

I will sit for the purposes of the above appointment, at the office of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., in the borough of Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, November 11th, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place parties interested may attend, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

Oct. 17, 1879.-3t. CHAS. L. DICK, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and partial account of John E. Shields and Elizabeth McGuire, Administrators of Michael McGuire, deceased.

And now, Oct. 7, 1879, on motion of Johnston & Scanlan, Esqs., F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., appointed Auditor to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of the accountants.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Wednesday, the 12th November, 1879*, at 2 P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

[10-17.-3t.] F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county:

In the matter of the first and final account of John Lloyd, Assignee of Theodore and Ellen Baker. And now, 7th October, 1879, confirmed absolutely and E. G. Kerr, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute. From the Record. By the Court.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on *Tuesday, 25th November, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

Oct. 24, 1879.-3t. E. G. KERR, Auditor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that David M. Pringle, of Croyle township, and Agnes, his wife, have made an assignment of the estate and effects of the said David M. Pringle to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to the said David M. Pringle will therefore make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims against him will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WALTERS,
Oct. 24.-6t. Assignee of David M. Pringle.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of F. A. Shoemaker, Assignee of David Brookbank for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1879.-3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of John Wagner, Assignee of Peter Trexler for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1879.-3t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on or about the 20th of September, a red steer, with two white spots on his back, and supposed to be rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. W. J. BUCK.
Buck's Mills, Allegheny Twp., Oct. 17, 1879.-3t.

ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warranted six years, Stool and Book, only $98. New 7 Octave Pianos, Stool, Cover and Book, only $143.75. Latest Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Advertisers by addressing G. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 10 Spruce St., N. Y., can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers.
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SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Diseases, like thieves, attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virus of epidemics and the changes of temperature, which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and is not a harmful element among all its ingredients.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. [10-17.-1y.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 2 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
GOOD FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

Removed to Bank Building
—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. [9-26.-3m.] J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.

DONALDSON AND GRIMWOOD'S FATAL VOYAGE—THE THRILLING RIDE OF LA MOUNTAIN AND WISE OVER LAKE ONTARIO.

The loss of Prof. Wise and his companion, George T. Burr, of St. Louis, recalls the last ærial voyage of Prof. Donaldson, a noted American balloonist. Donaldson was originally a tight-rope performer, and took up ballooning about the year 1870. Between that time and 1875 he made 139 successful ascensions, and had many hair-breadth escapes. His 139th and last ascension was made at Chicago, on July 15th, 1875. The balloon was the P. T. Barnum. She carried 83,000 cubic feet of gas and 800 pounds of sand. Mr. Grimwood, of the *Journal*, and Mr. Maitland of the *Post*, were to go with Mr. Donaldson.

Mr. E. E. Wood, a brother reporter, approached Mr. Grimwood a few moments before he entered the basket. "I only care to go this once, just for the experience," said Mr. Grimwood.

"The wind's unfavorable, but perhaps an upper current will make that all right," Mr. Wood remarked.

Grimwood laughed. "It won't work," he said, with a shake of the head." They are trying to frighten the reporters by saying that Donaldson expects to be carried into Michigan, with the chances of being gone two or three days. It won't work."

"Well," replied Mr. Wood, "what's the difference? If you should fly over to Michigan the trip would be all the more interesting, and you'd have a chance to spread in the *Journal.*"

"That's so," said Grimwood. "Come to think of it I'd like to land in Michigan. But if I'm going so far from home I ought to have more money."

He borrowed a $10 bill from a Mr. Adams, another reporter, saying, "I guess that'll do."

Mr. Wood then gave Grimwood a field glass to aid his observations while in mid-air. A life-preserver was thrown into the car. Grimwood said: "If I should see that we're settling into the lake, I'll pull off my boots, and slap on the life-preserver. I'm a good swimmer, and can stand a good deal."

The two reporters stepped into the basket. Donaldson followed. The balloon was overburdened, and he said that only one reporter could accompany him. He called for a volunteer to remain behind. Neither reporter moved. Maitland pulled a copper from his pocket and flipped it in the air, and Grimwood shouted "head." Maitland won, and Grimwood was reluctantly crawling from the car when Mr. Donaldson's agent interfered. "Gentlemen," said he, "the lots must be cast in the usual way, under my direction." He wrote "First choice" and "Second choice" on slips of paper, and shook them in a police officer's hat. The hat was held aloft, and the officer drew the decisive slip. It was Grimwood's death-warrant. He stepped back into the basket with Donaldson, and Maitland despondently withdrew.

The balloon rose gracefully to an altitude of about 5,000 feet and floated steadily to the northeast, out over Lake Michigan, and in a direction that would, if followed, take them near Grand Haven, Mich., 120 miles distant. Thousands of upturned eyes watched the Barnum as it moved steadily before the breeze at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour. At 6½, one hour and a half from the time of starting, many eyes were yet fastened upon the balloon.

At 7 p. m. the Little Guide, a small craft standing out some thirty miles from the Illinois shore, sighted the balloon. It was then occasionally dipping its basket in the lake, only a mile and a half away. The schooner headed for it, but before it could overtake it there seemed to be a sudden lightening of the car, and the balloon shot upward to a great height, and soon disappeared.

This was the last ever seen of the balloon. That night a terrific storm swept down upon the lake. How the two men met their fate was never known; but on the 16th of August the body of Grimwood was found on the east shore of Lake Michigan, near Stony creek. The body was fully identified. It was completely clothed, except that the hat and boots were missing, and around the body was a broken life-preserver. His watch, papers, letters, fruit-knife, a certificate of membership in the Chicago Public Library, and the field glass that was so kindly furnished by Mr. Wood were also found upon his body.

Nothing has been heard of Donaldson, nor have any remains of the balloon been discovered. The finding of Grimwood's body, however, established the fact that they lost their lives in the lake. There was nothing to indicate as to how death was met: whether the balloon was struck by lightning and collapsed in mid-air; whether the balloon struck the water and was burst, leaving the men to battle with the waves, only at last to be drowned. From Donaldson's knowledge of gas, and his mode of managing his balloon, we might infer that he found that he must trail upon the water, as he was compelled to do but a few weeks before on Lake Ontario, and that they prepared for the worst by throwing out all ballast, then their boots, and to meet the last they put on their life-preservers. The basket, coming down into the water, filled, and was virtually at anchor. The hurricane and furious wind would soon tear the balloon to pieces, and the two men, left at the mercy of the angry waves, must soon have succumbed to a watery grave.

The great ærial voyage from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast began on July 1, 1859. It was the longest trip ever made in a balloon. The adventurers were John La Mountain, a noted æronant, O. A. Gager, John Wise and Wm. Hyde, of the St. Louis *Republican*. Mr. Hyde described the trip in a long letter to his journal. He said that they left St. Louis at 6¾ p. m. The cargo consisted of 900 pounds of sand, in bags; a large quantity of cold chickens, tongues, potted meats, sandwiches, etc.; numerous dark-colored, long-necked vessels, containing champagne, cherry, sparkling Catawba, claret, Madeira, brandy and porter; a plentiful supply of overcoats, shawls, blankets and fur gloves; a couple or three carpet-bags; a pail of iced lemonade and a bucket of water; a compass, barometer, thermometer and chart; bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers; an express package, directed to New York city; cards of candidates for clerkships in several of the courts; tumblers, cups, knives and other articles.

The balloon, the Atlantic, with its four passengers, sailed off in a northeasterly direction, and in less than two hours, at a height of about one mile, struck the current that the æronauts had declared was always flowing in the upper regions from west to east. The discovery greatly elated Prof. Wise. There broke from his lips a little cough, and saying, "Boys, let's sing," he stuck up the stirring national anthem, "Hail Columbia," in which all joined, through the frigidity of the atmosphere put quite a damper on patriotism and melody.

A little after midnight their were momentary flashes of lightning on all sides of the horizon. The milky way appeared like luminous phosphorescent clouds, and heaven's jeweled tiara of stars glistened below and above. Night's queenly brow shimmered with the mellow light of the new-born crescent moon. The mighty scroll of the cerulean-pillared firmament glittered all over with gorgeous heraldry.

Day broke at 3 o'clock, and dogs began to bark. At 4.15 they sailed over Fort Wayne, Ind., and could hear the shouts of its inhabitants. At 5.15 they described in the east what at first appeared to be a reflection of the sun on the sky. One of the party asserted that they were not many miles from a lake. The noble air vessel was rushing along at a brisk rate, dragging its shadow on the ground encircled in fantastic colors. There was no doubt that what had at first seemed a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an immense body of water. The æronauts concluded that it could only be Lake Erie, and they were right, for, tracing the shore and observing the little islands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map.

A sublimer scene now broke on human view. Lake Erie has a surface of 7,800 square miles, and, although they could not behold the whole of it, the view lost none of its magnificence. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauze-like robes, and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of houses huddled together at the mouth of the Maumee. It was Toledo. There, in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, Perry gained his victory in 1813.

At 7:25 they swept over Sandusky, and floated out on the bottom of the lake. At 9:30 they overtook a Buffalo steamer and were hailed with a shrill whistle. They were about 500 feet high, and held a conversation with the passengers. At 9:50 they were over Long Point, Canada, the scene of the great fight between Morrissey and Heenan. So they had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of 250 miles, accomplishing it in three hours.

At 10:30 they had Lakes Erie and Ontario both in sight. The balloon had again attained an altitude of nearly a mile. A terrible storm was surging beneath them, the trees waving and the waves dashing against the shore of Erie in an awfully tempestuous manner. Now, like a gurgle, came the subdued sounds of the plashing and headlong cataract of Niagara.

At 11 o'clock, having skimmed over the lake shore, still bound eastwardly, the balloon brought them in sight of Buffalo and Niagara falls, as also the Welland canal. They had reached a height of over a mile, the barometer marking 23.6 inches. At 12:30 they were nearly between the falls and Buffalo, inclining rather to the left of the latter. The famous falls were quite insignificant. There was to the voyagers a descent of seemingly about two feet, and the water appeared to be perfectly motionless. The spray gave the whole an appearance as of ice, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it.

Passing the western terminus of the Erie canal, the balloon was borne directly toward Lake Ontario. The ballast was now nearly exhausted, and to have determined on crossing the second lake would have been sheer recklessness and hardihood. Here it was debated whether it were better to land Messrs. Gager and Hyde and in their stead take in sufficient quantity of new ballast and again steer for the Atlantic ocean. The air ship was lowered, but was immediately caught in the hurricane which was then raging, and carried very near the tops of trees, which were bending and swaying to and fro by the force of the wind. Mr. La Mountain at once threw over the buckets and their contents, and the life this gave them kept them from being crushed in the woods.

Like a bullet they shot out into the lake. The boat was got in readiness, and the trooping winds sent them out of sight of land. They were in a dreary waste of 7,000 square miles of water. At length they neared the dashing billows. The steering machinery was cut away, and they rose like a feather. For a time the ship was buoyed out of the way of danger, but she frequently darted downward, as though bent on destruction. Carpet-sacks, overcoats, provisions, everything was pitched into the lake. La Mountain finally cut away the lining of the boat. The oars were sent after the lining. Everything had now gone but an overcoat and two blankets, which were saved to be used as a final resort. A propeller, Young America, bore down to their relief, but they scudded some hundreds of feet before her bows, and that hope failed.

Finally, after skirmishing within thirty feet of the dark waves for a distance of not less than fifty miles, and perhaps more, they were out of danger of drowning, but a new peril was before them. The hurricane blew them into a dense forest which skirted the lake, and threatened to tear them limb from limb. Mr. Gager had thrown out the anchor, a heavy iron one, with three hooks, each an inch and a quarter in thickness. So rapid was their flight that this stood out nearly straight from the car. As the grapnel swung against the trees of moderate size, the velocity of the balloon and its terrible strength would tear them down and fling them to the ground. One by one the hooks broke off, and they were again at the mercy of an all-sweeping wind. Messrs. La Mountain and Hyde held on to the valve rope, endeavoring to discharge the gas, but were quickly compelled to release their grasp, and cling to the concentrating hoop to avoid being thrown out.

The balloon actually went through a mile of forest, and, tearing down trees and breaking branches, pursued its course dashing the party in the willow car to and fro, against trunks and limbs, until the stout netting had broken, little by little, and the balloon itself had no longer any protection, when, striking a tall tree, the silk was punctured in a dozen places, and rent into ribbons, leaving the car suspended by the netting twenty feet above the ground. The course in the woods left a path similar to that of a tornado. Trees half the size of a man's arm were snapped in twain as though they were pipe-stems, and huge limbs were scattered like leaves.

The landing was made within 150 yards of a settlement, and the crash was so great that the people ran to the spot to see what had happened. Singular as it would appear, there was only one of the four injured, Mr. La Mountain receiving some slight contusions about one of his hips. The remainder escaped without a scratch. When they got down, partly by ropes and partly by means of a broken tree, several persons were standing around with open mouths and eyes staring out in wonder. They then learned that they had landed on a farm of Truman O. Whitney, near Sackett's Harbor, in the town of Henderson Jefferson county, N. Y. By Mr. La Mountain's watch the time was 2 o'clock and twenty minutes.

They had been nineteen hours and forty minutes traveling a distance which cannot be computed at less than 1,200 miles.

* * *

PUSS AND THE BEES.—Charles Kaiser, who has the only hive of bees in town, says that when he first got his colony his old cat's curiosity was much excited in regard to the doings of the little insects, the like of which she had never before seen. At first she watched their comings and goings at a distance. She then flattened herself upon the ground and crept along towards the hive with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees some new kind of game. Finally she took a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or started out made a dab at it with her paws.—This went on for a time without attracting the attention of the inhabitants of the hive. Presently, however, old Tabby struck and crushed a bee on the edge of the opening to the hive. The smell of the crushed bee alarmed and enraged the whole colony. Bees by the score poured forth and darted into the fur of the astonished cat. Tabby rolled herself in the grass, spitting, spluttering, biting, clawing and squalling as cat never squalled before. She appeared a mere ball of fur and bees. She was at length hauled away from the hive with a garden rake, at a cost of several stings to her rescuer. Even after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds the bees stuck to Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl" and bounce a full yard into the air. Two or three days after the adventure Tabby was caught by her owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down by the bee hive.—No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a squall, and at a single bound reached the top of the fence, full six feet in height. There she clung for a moment, with a tail as big as a rolling pin, when, with another bound and squall, she was out of sight, and did not again put in an appearance for more than a week.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

* * *

A WONDERFUL STORY OF BROOK TROUT.—In the *Bee*, a busy little newspaper that improves each shining hour in the city of Sacramento, Cal., to gather the very honey of the news, there one day in the last month appeared a story about some brook trout. The *Bee* got the story from Mr. Redding, who is paid by the State to take care of all good fish. Mr. Redding says that at the food of Mount Shasta, near the Sacramento river, he made a small pond in which to hatch trout. The water ran into the pond through a spout (or as he calls it, "flume"), and this spout was built for a long distance to a spring on the mountain side. The spout crosses a deep glen when about two hundred feet from the pond, and in the bottom of the glen runs a free stream of water that empties into the river. Now one sunny day Mr. Redding saw several trout swim out of the pond and into the spout, which is not covered. There was water enough in the spout for the fish to swim in by hard work. Mr. Redding watched the little fellows until they reached the part of the spout that was over the deep glen. When they reached that point they leaped over the side of the spout and dropped into the water, below, swimming thence into the river. He watched fourteen fish do the trick in one day. Every one of them made the jump in safety. It is strange that the fish should have known just where to jump at, for had they attempted to leap from the spout at any other point they would have been killed by falling on the rocks.

* * *

AN AUNT-EDILUVIAN ELOPEMENT.—A telegram was received in Colorado a few days since directing the proper authorities to arrest a young man who, it was alleged, had run away with his aunt. "I have an order for your arrest," remarked an officer, addressing the supposed criminal. "For what?" "You have been running away with your aunt" "My aunt! Why she's my wife!" "But wasn't she your aunt before she became your wife? You see, we don't tolerate those kinds of goings on in Colorado." "I suppose you never were in Utah?" remarked the young man, after he had completed his survey of the detective. "No." "Well, as you don't understand the relations of an aunt and nephew in that territory, I suppose I ought to explain them to you, and then, perhaps you may see your duty plainer. My father married my mother." "I suppose so." "Then he married her sister," continued the stranger, without heeding the interruption. "Then he married the sister of his brother-in-law; then the daughter of his uncle, who was cousin to the first two wives; then he married her daughter; and a son of this wife married my sister, who was also a widow of one of the other wives' sons. I suppose you are following me?" interjected the narrator. "Marry your aunt or your grandmother either, or both of them." "And you won't arrest me?" "No; you might be your own father."

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the Troy *Times* gives the following explanation of the origin of "hurrah:" "Hip, hip, hurrah was originally a war-cry adopted by the assailants of a German city, in which many Jews had taken refuge. The place was taken, and they were all put to the sword, amid shouts of "Hierosyma est perdita!" and from the first letters of those words an exclamation was contrived."

* * *

A cow that wore a bell having been run over and killed on a railroad, the owner brought suit against the railroad company for damages. It was proved that the engineer rang his bell and tried to frighten the cow off the track, but the farmer's lawyer also proved that the cow rang her bell and tried to frighten the engine off the track, and so the jury decided in his favor.

* * *

AN itch for an office does not always lead to a niche in the temple of fame. This is a humorous remark.

AT MILK RIVER.

Incidents of the Campaign Against the Utes—How Bravely the Colored Troops Fought Their Way.

A correspondent at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, gives the following incidents of the Milk river affair, as related by some of the men who participated in the campaign:

The scene of the battle was peculiarly fitted for the Indian mode of warfare. When Thornburgh's command entered the ravine or canyon they found themselves between two bluffs 1,300 yards apart. Those on the north were 200 feet high, those on the south 100 feet. The road to the agency ran through the ravine in a southeasterly direction, following the bend of the Milk river, at a distance of 500 yards. On the top of the two ranges of bluffs the Indians had entrenched themselves in a series of pits, so that when the troops halted at the first volley they stood between two fires at a range of only 650 yards from either bluff. Rapidly assembling his force, Major Thornburg drew up eight of the wagons and ranged them as a sort of breastwork along the northern and eastern side of an oval, at the same time cutting traverse trenches on the western and southern points of the oval, along the line of which the men posted themselves. Inside the oval eight more wagons were drawn up for the purpose of corralling the animals, and there was also a pit provided for sheltering the wounded. Outside the oval and on a bit of rising ground to the southeast were the pits thrown up by Captain Dodge's men, and behind them ran a path to the nearest bend of the Milk river, which was used for obtaining water. It was at a point north of Dodge's pits, and only a few yards from the path, that Thornburg fell. A more complete trap could not be contrived, for the troops were not only outnumbered but exposed to a galling fire from bluffs over the edge of which it was impossible to reach the foe, as the range of sight would, of course, carry bullets clear over the Indian pits.

Captain Dodge's feat appears more admirable the more it is dwelt upon by everybody except the modest Captain. A soldier with Payne thus speaks of the arrival of Dodge and his colored company:

"We were getting pretty d——d tired about that time. It was the third morning after we were corralled, and of course we didn't know whether any of our messengers sent out from camp had struck help or not. Suddenly that morning in the dusk we heard a noise. Even by that time some of us had begun to fear that the Indians would charge us, and we all then supposed it might be Indians. If it hadn't been for the voice of John Gordon, the scout who was riding in advance, we might have poured in a volley at them; but you bet your life there wasn't no volley except cheers when Gordon rode in with five or six darkies alongside of him. Pretty soon he told us what was up, and what to expect, and when Captain Dodge came up at a canter, leading the rest of his men, we didn't take much account, except to wonder a little at the color of their faces. It was the greatest marvel to me and all of us at this minute that the Utes didn't pour in a heavy fire when they heard us cheer. We forgot all about the danger of exposing ourselves and leaped up out of the pit to shake hands all around. "Why," continued this soldier, with curious naivete, "we took those darkies in right along with us in the pits. We let 'em sleep with us, and they took their knives and cut off slips of bacon from the same sides as we did."

"That's so," exclaimed another trooper, "and one darkey has got a knife with a dent in it that was made by a Ute bullet when he was reaching up to carve a slice off of the hog fortification in front of my trench."

Another cavalryman said: "You ought to have seen them niggars and watched how they behaved. You know it wasn't any fun going for water even in the night time, let alone daylight. But one afternoon one moke got terribly thirsty; the firing had stopped for quite a spell, and says he, 'Well, boss, I'se powerful dry, and somebody's got to git water fo' me, or I'se got to git water fo' somebody,' so what does that moke do but take two pails in broad daylight and go down and bring 'em both back full of water, and the Injuns never lifted a hair on him."

The colored sergeant of Dodge's company tells the following story in this wise in terms of natural pride:

"We did not know what we were to find when we went in there, whether a camp full of live men or dead men. We went in though, and they were mighty glad to see us. We were rather surprised when we found how things lay that the Utes did not fire on us as we went in and shoot us all to pieces. But (with an amusing grin) it was early in the morning and I expect they were deceived by the color of our complexions. At any rate we got in and there we stuck. Afterwards we had to go out and make trenches for ourselves under a heavy fire. While we were digging, and when we got about an inch below the ground, the reds saw the outlines of the new trench in the early dawn, and made it so hot that we were glad to hop out behind some wagons and wait till we got another show. The water," continued the sergeant, "was the hardest thing to get of all. Some call it 200 yards to that water; some more, some less; but I paced it off one night myself, and it was 400 yards, or I am a white man."

For the first three days, according to all the officers and soldiers, who were there, the situation was chiefly horrible from the constant wounds and death struggles of the poor animals, which they could in no way protect from the Indian fire. "Every few minutes," says one "you heard the dying gurgle of a horse or a mule, and although we fastened them as securely as possible at night their pangs were such that they would often break away after being hit, threatening the men's lives in the trenches. Once a wounded horse leaped in his agony right into the pit we had dug for the wounded, where Lieutenant Paddock and seven men were lying at the time. It was a miracle almost that he did not tramp them to death. As it was we all opened a terrific fire on the bluffs, so as to make the Utes stop firing, and under cover of this fusilade a lot of our boys jumped up and hauled the horse out of the trench. We had to watch out continually to give dangerously wounded horses and mules their quietus. If they got cavorting after receiving an Indian bullet, and we could see that they were maimed or fatally injured, the soldiers would take aim and finish them. It was awfully hard once in a while. A friend of mine got three flesh wounds in trying to save his horse's life. Finally, the horse was shot through one of his forelegs. Instead of writhing around like the others he came hobbling up to the edge of the pit where Joe and I were and looked down at Joe as if to say, 'Help me for God's sake!' Joe turned to me and said, says he, 'You'll have to finish him, Hank; I can't do it; by God, I can't!' I watched my chance as the horse turned and put a ball in right behind his left ear and dropped him. That night we hauled him outside with the rest."

There were several pet dogs in the camp, among them a beautiful greyhound belonging to Lieutenant Cherry. "I used to let him out of my pit occasionally," says the lieutenant, "to run down to the water. One night he came back with one of his paws shot off. It turned out that he had been fired on by one of our own sentinels, who mistook him for a crawling Indian. There was nothing to do but kill the poor old fellow to save him misery."

One morning a soldier of Payne's command, wounded in the arm, and so ill that he had no appetite for two days, turned to a negro soldier close by him, saying, "Here, pard, stop shooting at them bluffs, and for the Lord's sake make me a little coffee." The colored hero thus addressed, whose name the narrator could not recall, answered not a word, but set to work. There was no coffee in the pit, but there was some in the next one which was tossed over. But how to make a fire without wood, that was the question. The colored man calculated the chances, made a break for the sutler's wagon, snatched a loose side of a provision box and came back with a bullet hole in the board, which was meant for his own body. Then he made a fire in the corner of the pit and prepared the coffee for his patient.

* * *

THE New Orleans Citizens' saving bank went into voluntary liquidation, there being no loss to depositors.

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1 inch,	3 times	$ 1.50
1 "	3 months	2.50
1 "	6 months	3.50
1 "	1 year	5.00
2 "	6 months	6.00
2 "	1 year	10.00
3 "	6 months	8.00
3 "	1 year	12.00
¼ col'n	6 months	10.00
½ "	6 months	20.00
½ "	1 year	35.00
1 "	6 months	40.00
1 "	1 year	75.00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices		2.50
Auditor's Notices		2.00
Stray and similar Notices		1.50

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.

Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

MR. EVARTS AND MARY'S LAMB.

Few poems have been more generally admired or paraphrased in the various tongues of earth than that commencing with the lines:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
This lamb was sure to go.

Well, the story is now current at the national capital that the distinguished Secretary of State, when recently in a jocular crowd of his friends, was desired to condense into prose these immortal verses. Urgently solicited, Mr. Evarts yielded and wrote as follows, says the Chicago *Times:*

"Mary, a female judged to be of the race of man, whose family name is unknown, whether of native or foreign birth, of lofty or lowly lineage, and whose appearance, manners and mental cultivation are involved in the most profound mystery, which probably never will be fully ascertained, unless through the most profound researches of a historian admirably trained in his profession, who shall devote the ablest efforts of his life to the investigation of the subject, uninfluenced by either passion or prejudice, and having only in view the sacred truth, at the same time being utterly regardless of the plaudits or censures of the world, we are informed by one who, it has been stated, at one time while living in that part of the United States known as Massachusetts, whose fishermen have frequently been involved in difficulties with the authorities of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of the Indies, whose domains extend over a large share of the habitable globe, thereby endangering the peace which should so happily exist between nations of the same blood and language, had an infant sheep, of which there are many millions of various stocks and qualities now in our country, constantly adding wealth and prosperity to our republic and enabling us to be entirely independent of all other nations for our supply of wool, now ample for the use of factories already busily employed, and for those which ere long will be constructed in all parts of our land, working both by water and steam power, and in whatever direction the said Mary travelled this animal whose fleece was snow-white, even as the lofty mountain regions in the silent solitudes of eternal winter, as the ethereal vapors which oft float over an autumnal sky, 'darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,' or as the lacteal fluid, covered with masses of delicate froth, found in the buckets of the fairy dairy-maid, whether meandering through the meadows in midsummer, gathering the luscious strawberry, strolling in the woodland paths in search of wild flowers, visiting the church with her uncles, cousins and aunts to listen to the inspired words which came from the lips of the minister of the sanctuary, or when retiring to her blissful couch to seek rest and enjoy sweet repose after the cares of the day, in fact, everywhere that Mary went this youthful sheep, influenced, doubtless, by that affection which is so oft conspicuously manifested by the lower animals in their association with human beings, was ever observed to accompany her."

It is stated that when the pause in the sentence came the Secretary, who had read it without an inspiration, resumed his solid diplomatic countenance, and all mirthfulness had departed from the faces of that once happy company.

* * *

NOVEL USE OF MEDICINE.—A physician who had charge of a free dispensary in Ireland relates this comical anecdote:

One morning I remarked that there was an unusually large number of persons in the waiting-room of the dispensary, many of them fine, blooming girls, who looked as unlike persons requiring the physicians as possible.

"What do you want, Maggie?" I asked of the first of these who presented herself.

"Mother sent me," she said, dropping a courtesy, "for a couple of doses of oil," and she handed me a small bottle, which I filled.

To my surprise, they all wanted the same. "A little oil, doctor, if you please." Well, castor-oil is an innocent medicine, and not likely, I thought, to be used as an article of diet. So I filled each of the bottles with the oil, wondering much what sort of epidemic this was that seemed to have attacked so many families. Next Sunday, on coming into the village church, the mystery was solved. There was an unmistakable odor in the air, and the usually sleek hair of many of the boys and girls bore witness to the use the oil had been put to. The next dispensary day there was quite a crowd in the waiting-room, evidently wanting oil. I was prepared for this, and announced that no persons should receive castor-oil who did not require it for their own use, and that as this was a medicine for internal and not external use, the applicant must swallow it in my presence. One-half of my visitors left the waiting-room that day without coming into the dispensary to see me; and as they passed the window, I could perceive that in spite of their disappointment they enjoyed the joke.

* * *

IT is often desirable to know on what day of the week a certain date falls. We find a method suggested by a correspondent of the London *Times*, which we publish for the curious rather than for the practical:

The following old couplet, committed to memory, affords an easy rule for ascertaining without reference to an almanac on what day of the month a day will fall:

"At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christian Friend, and David Friar."

Explanation.—The couplet contains twelve words, one for each month in order, beginning with January. The initial letter of each word corresponds with the letter in the calendar for the first of the month represented by the word. The key to the use of the rule is the knowledge for the Sunday letter of the year, which this year is E.

Example 1.—On what day of the week did March 16 fall this year?

Answer.—D, the first letter of "Dwells," stands for March 1. But D is the letter or day before E—that is, D, the 1st of March, was a Saturday. The calculation is instantaneous that March 16 was the third Saturday in the month.

Example 2.—On what day of the week did December 3 fall? F. is December 1. But F is the day after, E—i.e., Monday; therefore December 3 will be on a Wednesday.

* * *

A DETERMINED CANDIDATE.—One of the Providence City Hall officials found an unknown woman parading up and down the lower corridor, and upon inquiring whether she was looking for anybody, she replied:

"I rather think I am. I want to be janitor of the City Hall."

"But no woman can secure such a position."

"Why not?"

"Why, how could a woman get along here among such a crowd of men? It would be very embarrassing to say the least."

"They'd sneer at me, would they?"

"Of course they would."

"And then what would I do?" she asked.

"You could do nothing."

"I couldn't, eh! After I had took one or two by the necktie, like this, and jammed them through the wall like this, I guess they wouldn't shut up, wouldn't they?"

Picking up his hat, which had been jostled off by the shock, and hanging it to the loose end of his collar, he replied:

"Go for the office, madam; you shall have all my influence."

She got the office.

* * *

"WELL, my son," said a good-natured father to an eight-year-old son the other night, "what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy five cents," replied the hopeful. "Ah! ah! that was a charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the boy. "I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my dinner basket!"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - OCT. 31, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
DAN'L O. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF:
MICHAEL J. NAGLE, of Carroll Twp.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN RORABAUGH, of Croyle Twp.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN J. HORNICK, of Richland Twp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

GET out the vote, Democrats, and the Republicans will try in vain to get out of the way of a grand old-fashioned Democratic victory.

SINCE the passage by Congress of the silver bill, 44,453,850 silver dollars have been coined, of which number 12,225,010 are in circulation, and 32,232,840 are in the treasury at Washington.

BOB INGERSOLL said in Pittsburg the other day:

"I think Grant will be the next President. I regard him as the greatest soldier the Anglo Saxon blood ever produced."

After *that* Ingersoll's public defence of infidelity ceases to be a matter of wonder.

ON Tuesday next, a Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature will be elected in Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Louisiana. In Pennsylvania a State Treasurer and county officers will be voted for, while in New Jerey, Virginia, and a few other States, only members of the Legislature will be chosen.

THE Memphis Board of Health, owing to there having been two good frosts near the close of last week, issued an official order on Saturday last declaring the yellow fever epidemic at an end, and announcing that but little danger need be apprehended from the scourge by absentees or other persons coming into the city, provided they comply with certain instructions heretofore published by the Board regarding the ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc.

GEN. JAMES BURNS, one of the best known men in the State, died at his home in Lewistown on last Sunday. He began life as a poor boy and by his energy became a successful man in business. In 1845 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Canal Commissioner, and held the office for three years. Several years ago he had a stroke of paralysis and has been an invalid ever since. He had his faults, but was a warm-hearted, generous man for all that.

THE New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the Republican meeting at Cooper Institute last week, and of the speech delivered by Mr. Evarts, says:

"References to Gen. Grant were received with hearty applause, but when some foolish person in the rear of the hall started cheers for 'Grant, the next President of the United States,' the clapping was suppressed *by an outburst of hisses.*"

In a Republican meeting this was as significant as it was creditable, and was a most emphatic way of manifesting the overwhelming opposition of the audience to the third-term project of the old Grant ring.

GEN. ADAMS, the special agent sent by the Secretary of the Interior to the Ute Indians, reports that they have delivered up to him Mrs. Meeker and her daughter, and also Mrs. Price and her two children, all of whom had been taken away by the Indians when they murdered Agent Meeker and his employes on White River, Colorado, nearly a month ago. The rescued captives state that they were well treated. Gen. Adams was to hold a council with the Ute chiefs, either on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, at which he would demand that the Indians who killed Meeker and his men at the Agency should be surrendered to him. What will take place if this demand is refused we must wait to see.

WHEN questioned the other day as to why he accepted the Republican nomination for Sheriff in a county so overwhelmingly Democratic as Cambria, Mr. Griffith replied that he did it to maintain the organization of his party, and that although he hoped to be elected he did not need the office. Remember this, Democrats, when you go to the polls next Tuesday, and ask yourselves whether it will pay you to keep up a Republican organization in this county by voting for a man who don't need the office, especially when it is your plain duty and ought to be your greatest pleasure to vote for Michael J. Nagle, who does need the office and is every way competent to fill it faithfully, honestly and efficiently.

WHEN a public man like John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, travels over the country, first to Maine, then to Ohio, and now to New York, and claims in his speeches that the present improved condition of the times is due to his management of the Treasury, he deliberately insults the people, whose good sense will attribute the change to the unequalled harvests with which Providence has blessed the country for the last few years. Mr. Hayes relieved himself of a vast amount of just such nonsense concerning the great achievements of his administration in his addresses at State Fairs and railway stations during his late trip to the West. A succession of good crops in this country, with bad crops in Europe, will produce the same beneficent results, even though Sherman had never been born, or Hayes had never been counted into the Presidency.

THE election in New York on Tuesday next will tell its own story, and all predictions of the result simply express the political feelings and wishes of those who make them, or assume to be wise before the fact. For ourselves, we do not well see how John Kelly, the *bolting* candidate of the Tammany Hall Democrats for Governor can fail to make good his threat at the time he was nominated, that although he knew he could not be elected himself he could and would defeat Gov. Robinson, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate. Three years ago Gov. Robinson's majority was 31,000, and the Kelly Democrats claim that they will poll more than that number of votes in the city alone. On the other hand, the friends of Robinson assert that he will receive the votes of more Republicans throughout the State who are opposed to Cornell, the Republican nominee, than the votes of Democrats that will be cast for Kelly. The friends of Cornell, of course, with Kelly aiding and abetting him, claim an easy victory. Whatever may be the result we infinitely prefer the defeat of Gov. Robinson, if it must come to that, than that John Kelly, with Tammany Hall at his back, should dictate to a State convention and compel it to register his decree by throwing an honest man like Lucius Robinson overboard and nominating some other person simply because John Kelly said so. That would be an exercise of the one-man power to which Democrats ought never to submit.

ELECTION TICKETS are now and have been for several days in the possession of two, if not more, persons in this place claiming to be Democrats, who may or may not intend to use them, which contain the names of all the Democratic nominees *except that of John Rorabaugh*, the candidate for Poor House Director, in whose place is substituted the name of Henry Hopple, who styles himself in his card the "Independent Conservative Democratic candidate" for the same office. It is barely possible that no man pretending to be a Democrat will attempt to foist such tickets as these on the unsuspecting voters of the party, but it nevertheless seems to be the fatality of the Democracy of this county to be cursed in every campaign with a set of cold-blooded political guerillas intent only upon dividing and distracting it—men who wear the cloak of Democracy for the sole and base purpose of promoting Republican interests. This may not be the intention in the present instance, but it will do no harm for honest Democrats everywhere to be on their guard against such treachery, come from what source it may.

John Rorabaugh, the Democratic candidate for Poor House Director—a well known farmer of Croyle township—is as honest and upright a man as there is in the county, and is not only entirely competent for the office of Director of the Poor, but has always been a consistent member of his party. A Democrat who will strike from the ticket the name of such a veteran in the cause as John Rorabaugh hasn't very much Democratic blood in his veins, and the sooner he lets it out and marches straight into the Republican camp the better.

We have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Hopple, who is a very respectable man and worthy citizen, with the right to be elected Poor House Director if he can get enough votes. He and his so-called Democratic backers here at the county seat mean business. A. L. Elliott, of Barr township, was nominated for Poor House Director by the Republican county convention, but subsequently published a card declining to accept the honor. No effort has been made to fill the vacancy, and a leading Republican of this place stated last week that his party would cast its vote for Mr. Hopple. The thing looks as if Elliott's nomination was merely a blind from the start, and only intended by his withdrawal to pave the way for his neighbor, Mr. Hopple, to be adopted by the Republicans as their candidate. In addition to the Republican vote, the tickets referred to at the beginning of this article are designed to aid Mr. Hopple to the extent that Democrats can be induced to vote them. This game can't win against as good a man as John Rorabaugh. It must be watched, however, and its success confined within the smallest possible limits. These spurious Democratic tickets *may* be sent into every election district in the county, and we call the special attention of leading, active Democrats at each and every poll—the men who are anxious for the election of the whole county ticket—to the matter. Let them be thoroughly alive and wide awake on Tuesday next, and make it their business to see that no Democratic ticket with Michael J. Nagle's name at its head for Sheriff, *but without the name of John Rorabaugh for Poor House Director upon it*, finds its way into the ballot-box, if by fair and honorable means it can be prevented.

WE again and for the last time earnestly call the attention of Democrats to the importance of polling a full vote on next Tuesday, and especially of doing so in the heavy districts in the northern section of the county, where the population is scattered over a large territory and where it is more difficult to poll the entire vote than it is in districts where the population is more compact. It has often been a matter of great surprise to us after an election that so many Democrats have seen fit to abstain from voting, a portion of the county ticket having sometimes been saved from defeat by only small majorities. We ought to give Daniel O. Barr so large a majority for State Treasurer that no Democrat in the county will have any reason to blame himself because it was not larger. He deserves a vigorous, united and enthusiastic Democratic support. And then, what is of special local interest, the important office of Sheriff must not be permitted to pass into Republican hands in a county in which the Democracy can always have their own way if they will do their full duty. If Thomas Griffith should be elected Sheriff over Michael J. Nagle—a result we do not really fear—it will be anything but pleasant to the stay-at-home Democrats in the large townships of Barr, Carroll, Susquehanna, old Chest (now Elder and Chest), Clearfield, Allegheny and Washington, to know that they contributed to that result. In not one of these large townships ought there to be a failure to get to the polls as full a vote as possible, and if a few active, working Democrats will give the business their attention on Monday next, the day before the election, it can be done in each and every one of them. Will it be done? We trust that it will and that thus will be removed any and all doubts about the success of the whole ticket.

THERE is a wide difference between ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, and Zach Chandler, the blatant and bloody-shirt demagogue from Michigan. While Chamberlain was in the field imperiling his life for the Union, and now bears upon his body honorable scars received on the battle-field, Chandler was making the atmosphere of Washington blue with the sulphuric profanity he was pouring out on the devoted heads of the rebels in general and Jefferson Davis in particular. The difference between the two men—between the tried soldier and the brawling braggart—is fully illustrated in the following extract from a recent address delivered by the ex-Governor, who, unlike the blood-thirsty patriots of the Chandler school, believes that the rebellion ended in April, 1865:

"There are some who will not have it that the war is over till they have their way. From much of the talk of late one would think that all the toil and trial of the war was in vain, that these soldiers and sailors of yours did nothing of lasting value, and that the glorious war and God-given victory must count for naught, and that the real way to save the country is to keep certain politicians in office, and that servile following of them is the only test of loyalty to the Union. For one, I resent this perversion of our motives and this belittling of our achievements. I am indignant at this insult to the memory of that great company of noble souls who are martyrs in a sacred cause and a triumphant cause. Do not mistake the issue. Your sons will not have died in vain because the rebellious States are brought back into the Union, and send their best men to represent them in Congress, even though they had the courage to wield the sword instead of the pen in the time of moral struggle. Men who freely poured out their hearts' blood for their convictions, though wrong, are less to be feared than they who skulk in the rear and gloat over the strife so long as they can fill their pockets with plunder, snatched alike from foe or friend."

A FRAUD.—A forged and fraudulent letter, purporting to come from Mr. Barr's friends, and mailed in a package from Huntingdon, appealing for support on religious grounds, is being published in the Republican papers. It is hardly worth while to deny the charge to sensible people, but, lest some may imagine there is a grain of truth in it, Mr. D. O. Barr authorizes its prompt denial. He is running as a Democrat, as a citizen who feels competent to discharge the duties of State Treasurer. No appeal has gone out from him, or by his knowledge or consent, to any one on account of their particular belief in anything except the Democratic party.

A REMARKALE CASE.

Twenty years ago Dr. David Crawford of Prince George county, Maryland, died. He was a man of great wealth and was unmarried, his nearest relatives having been a first cousin, Mr. R. S. Blackburn, of Clarke county, Virginia, and two second cousins, Mrs. Kearney and Miss Forest, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Crawford's brother, who died some years before him, had cohabited with Miss Elizabeth Taylor, his housekeeper, by whom he had one child. On the baptism of this child, the clergyman, a Catholic priest of Washington City, who performed the ceremony, informed the mother that she ought not to return to Crawford's house unless she went as his wife. She acted on the counsel of the clergyman and refused to return. Crawford thereupon consented to marry her, stipulating with her that the marriage should be kept a secret, and the priest united them in wedlock. Three other children were born after the marriage.

Dr. David Crawford belonged to an aristocratic family, and keenly felt the disgrace which his brother had entailed on the family name. Regarding all the children as bastards, and the cohabitation of their mother with his brother as criminal, the doctor broke off all relations with them and ignored their existence.

He was known to be much attached to his Virginia and Washington cousins, and his neighbors were satisfied that he would leave his princely estate to them. He died after a short illness, in the winter of 1859. Mr. Blackburn attended the funeral. After the burial a diligent search for the will was made, but without success. Mr. William Duvall, a neighbor, informed Mr. Blackburn that the deceased had made a will, and that he and two others were witnesses to it, one a Mr. Bayne, of Prince George county, and the other a stranger whose name Duvall had forgotten.

The children of Thomas Crawford and Elizabeth Taylor (the name she always went by) now set up their claim to the estate as the next kin. Then followed the bitterest, the longest, the most celebrated contest which ever took place in the Courts of Maryland.

Mr. Blackburn was aided in the fight by John Augustin Washington, of Mount Vernon, who was his cousin, and by other Virginia relatives. They went over to Upper Marlboro, the county town of Prince George county, Maryland, stopped with Dr. Edward L. Sheehy, who had long been the physician and intimate friend of the deceased Dr. Crawford, and who was quite sure that a will had been made by him.

The contest began in 1859. Whole battalions of lawyers were marshalled on either side. The claimants as next of kin were represented by General Thomas F. Bowle and other able counsel; Blackburn by Thomas S. Alexander, William Schley and Governor Pratt. It was a bitter fight, and before it was over, many more of the most prominent lawyers in the State of Maryland were called into the contest. The priest was finally discovered in Rome, who testified to the marriage of Thomas Crawford and Betsy Taylor. The Virginia contestants were thus beaten.

Meantime the Crawford children of Betsy Taylor got the property, spent the personal and sold the real estate and squandered their inheritance. Now comes the strangest part of the story.—The statement of Duvall that David Crawford had made a will was true. A Washington lawyer named Miller had drawn it for Crawford, and after it was signed and witnessed Miller, who was one of the witnesses, kept the instrument at the doctor's request. He placed it in a box directed to Dr. David Crawford. The war coming on, he soon went South. Before leaving he told his office boy that, in the event of his not coming back to Washington, he (the boy) should send the box and othar papers to the parties to whom they were addressed. Miller never returned, having been killed in battle. The boy went away to the country, taking the box and the other papers of Miller with him. He put them away and thought no more about them.

After nearly twenty years had elapsed, the boy, now a settled man, bethought him of the Crawford box, and sent it to one of the lawyers in the case last March.

Blackburn, since dead, and the two Washington cousins, were the devisees of the will. Thus, after having been beaten in all the Maryland Courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the discovery of the long-lost will placed the Virginia and Washington cousins, or such of them as survive, in the way of getting their estate, or, rather the land which third parties had purchased from the Crawford-Taylor heirs, and the innocent third parties will now be apt to lose their money, as well as the title and all.

The strange part of the story is that nearly all the lawyers and principal contestants at the beginning of the lawsuit are now dead. It is a veritable Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce chancery case, stranger in many of its features than the wildest fiction.—*New York Star.*

CRIME FROM A GEOGRAPHICAL STANDPOINT.—The New Orleans *Times*, deploring the promulgation of slanders against the people of the South, which keeps from the Southern States the immigration they so much desire, says:

"We have crimes enough, but the facts really are, and statistics will bear out the assertion, that there are fewer crimes in the South in proportion to population than in the North. The murders in the Southern States, except on the foreign frontier, are so rare as to stand out with startling significance and attract the attention of the whole country. Highway robberies are almost unknown in this section, save on the frontier, while atrocious violence against women and great robberies and burglaries scarcely ever occur. In the older States of the North the most shocking social crimes are fearfully frequent, and the defalcations of trusted financial officers are prominent features of every day business life. Colossal burglaries and bank robberies, from the obscure town of Northfield, Minnesota, to the great cities of the East, have been staple sensations for the newspapers. Murders of parents, children, husbands, wives and others, with shocking and outrageous circumstances, such as the packing of mutilated corpses in trunks and barrels and transporting them to distant points, vary the chronicles of bloodshed and brutality in many parts of the North and East, while there are twenty tramps in that section to one in this. Lynchings and popular violence are by no means unknown in those of their States whose civilization is boasted of, and of common occurrence in the Northwest. But why multiply examples? The South does not reach the public ear and she is not vindicated. The crimes of her people are exaggerated, and their illiteracy multiplied and dwelt on. She must bear these slanders, because her defence is not properly presented, and because she lacks either the means or the energy to put the truth where it will meet the falsehood and refute it. If this is the fault of our people they must correct it. Immigration agents and published facts that will reach the people whose attention we wish to attract are absolutely necessary. If we will not use them we must take the consequences, and still permit strangers to believe our people are worse than they are.

DEMOCRATS, BE ON YOUR GUARD!—That is the advice given in the current issue of the Johnstown *Democrat*, which goes on to say:

This will be the last issue of the *Democrat* before the election, and the roorbacks and false stories that will be circulated from now until the day of election must not be heeded by sensible people. The Republicans are now circulating the rumor in the north of the county that the friends of Mr. Kirbyin this end will not vote for Mr. Nagle. There is not a particle of truth in this report. We do not know of a single Democrat in this end who was for Mr Kirby but who will now vote for Mr. Nagle. Recollect how certain disreputable parties last year, a few days before the election, sent letters to different parts of the county with prominent Democrats' names forged to them. They may do the same thing this year. There is nothing too desperate or vile for a Republican politician to resort to. Be on your guard. Democrats for the last cards and lies of the corrupt and unscrupulous enemy. Vote the whole ticket, and all will be well.

—At a meeting of the State Pardon Board, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, it was decided to recommend the commutation of the death penalty in the case of John O'Neil, of Northumberland county, who was sentenced to the gallows for alleged complicity in the murder of Frederick Hesser, in 1874, to imprisonment for life, on the ground that the condemned is an imbecile, and consequently not a fit subject for the gallows. Several letters and affidavits were submitted, showing that O'Neil is feeble-minded. Father Koch, who assisted in the preparation of Peter McManus (the Mollie who was hung recently as an accomplice in the crime) for death, expressed his firm belief in the truth of the culprit's dying statement and said he was convinced that other arrests would occur in connection with the murder of Coroner Hesser, and O'Neil be fully vindicated. A number of applications for the pardon of convicts was refused, and only four were recommended.

Mr. Barr and the Religious Issue.

Certain of the least decent of the Republican papers are striving hard to excuse a crusade against candidate Barr, because of his religion, upon the plea that he is using it as a means of making votes. The Scranton *Republican* recently said:

Daniel O'Connell Barr, who, it is generally understood, entertains the idea that the Democrats will elect him for State Treasurer, is engaged in a still hunt over Schuylkill county. Mr. Barr in that region is running on a strictly religious platform.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* (Republican) next remarked:

"And it would be well for voters in other parts to remember that Daniel O'Connell Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is a Roman Catholic of the first water. Protestants should stick a pin here."

A Pittsburg Sunday paper contained the following in its last issue:

"During the week a representative of this paper learned from one of the most respected and best known Catholic clergymen of this diocese that he had received a letter from the Democratic State Committee headquarters in this city, over the signature of 'D. O. Barr,' asking for a list of all the pew-holders in his church over twenty-one years of age. In referring to the letter he remarked: 'Are those people insane (pointing to the Democratic headquarters), or have they lost all sense of shame, to send me a letter of that kind?'"

To show, however, that the attacks upon Mr. Barr are grossly unjust we have only to refer to the following editorials from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Republican, and the Pittsburgh *Leader*, Independent, which are edited by neighbors of Mr. Barr who know him and the truth about him better than either the Scranton *Republican*, the Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, or the Sunday paper alluded to, which from having been a professedly independent sheet has been turned over to the third termers for consideration:

We believe that Mr. Barr, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is not the originator of the somewhat novel idea of requesting pastors to furnish a list of voting pew-holders in their churches, and if these same pastors are efficient in furnishing the names of enfranchised citizens upon whom to inflict packages of current political circulars, we cannot see any special harm in the act, if the candidate makes no attempt to appeal to the sympathy that comes of church brotherhood.

Mr. Barr states that he sent his request to pastors without regard to denomination, and if so it will be hard to show the harm in it, moral or otherwise. It was a stroke of enterprise which Mr. Butler may find it beneficial to imitate. Though Church and State should be maintained distinct, a man's individual politics should be a part of his religion.

If Mr. Barr found that he could not depend upon local leaders of the party in every district of the State to distribute the very excellent literature which he doubtless intended to forward to pew-holders, he merely paid a compliment to the energy and public spirit of the preachers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Butler can now adopt the same plan, if he has not already done so, and he has the best of assurance that the act will not be made use of to influence voters against him.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The text of Dan. Barr's epistle to the churches does not seem to justify the charge that he had made a special plea to Christians of his own faith in this way for support at the coming election.—The letter was addressed to the "Reverend and Dear Sirs," he declares, of different denominations, containing no hint in it as to what is the caste of his own belief, and containing no line that could be interpreted as implying even a request for priestly interference in his behalf. His claim is that he adopted this plan as the easiest, in fact about the only plan (in view of the not very complete organization of his party in the county), by which he could manage to make up a list of the voters, and that the only document which he has distributed among them is a pamphlet containing a short biographical sketch of himself, the Democratic platform and the address of Chairman Miller. It answers no good end to try to make a mountain out of this molehill, and it is to be hoped that republicans will "lay down the shovel and the hoe" and not try it.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

It is only one year ago that hirelings of the Republican party were trying their level best, with the aid of false affidavits, to lure the Catholic people of the State into a revolt against Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the lying pretense that he had been a Know Nothing, when the fact was that that party had passed out of existence while Mr. Dill was yet a boy in his teens and ineligible under its constitution to membership in it. If the Republicans know what shame is they would refrain from all reference to the wrong of bringing the question of religion into politics, even though they were able to prove what they allege against Mr. Barr, which the more respectable of their own papers declare, as above quoted, they cannot.—*Wilkes Barre Record, 24th.*

The Issues of the Campaign.

QUESTIONS ON WHICH THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL PASS JUDGMENT.

The Democratic State Convention adopted a series of resolutions which present to the people of Pennsylvania the issues involved in the present political canvass. On these issues the intelligent and deliberate judgment of the voters of the State is demanded. The nomination of Daniel O. Barr represents the affirmative of the propositions submitted by the Democratic convention—that of Samuel Butler the negative. A vote for Barr is therefore a vote to affirm these propositions as a correct exposition of the principles of republican government, while a vote for Butler is a vote to condemn them. Read, therefore, reflect and render an honest and patriotic judgment:

That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are, and ought to be, in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will; in keeping the way to the ballot-box open and free, as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

That Rutherford B. Hayes having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain his unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower house of Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people.

That the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption and take from the commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

That the present condition of the State treasury, a bankrupt general fund and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

THE SOLDIER IN POLITICS.—How the Republicans make cheap party capital out of the Union soldier is thus referred to by the Cleveland *Plaindealer*:

The Ohio election has demonstrated one thing which ought to be engraved on the tablet of every Democrat's memory, and that is that so far as the Republicans are concerned their cry for the soldier is merely a party rallying cry—only this and nothing more. By their Federal and other appointments, by their elections of Congressmen and other officials all over the North, they have shown that they are absolutely nothing for the soldier except when it is convenient to use him—They reckon a red-handed, murdering rebel guerrilla like Mosby among their saints if he becomes a Republican, but denounce a brave and gallant Union soldier like Ewing as a rebel, and a hero who was mutilated in defense of the old flag like Rice a traitor, and vote for a stay-at-home. We warn Democratic soldiers they need never expect any Republican sympathy for all they endured to make a peaceful country for ungrateful wretches who skulked in the rear and grab offices in peace. The Republicans want all the Democratic aid they can buy, beg or borrow, but will never return any. The praise of the soldier is not principle with them; it is simply hypocritical howl.

"The Best I Ever Knew Of."

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential citizen of Iowa City, writes: "I have had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me. It is certainly the best remedy I ever knew of." Price, 75 cents. Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg. [9-19-e.o.w.4m.]

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A gardener in Reading has 17,000 celery stalks in the ground.

—The people of Berks county are happy in the possession of a calf with five legs and a beard.

—A justice of the peace has been arrested at Little Falls, N. Y., on a charge of grave robbery.

—Philip Gordon, of Belfast township, Fulton county, was chased by a panther recently while out gathering chestnuts.

—George Pyle, a Wilmington, Del., machinist, claims to have invented a machine which will turn out two horseshoes in a second.

—A schoolmaster at Tiffin, Ohio, used a piece of rubber hose with which to whip his pupils, and it proved so effective that a little girl was nearly killed.

—The Greenback party in Baltimore polled exactly 99 votes for their candidate for Mayor. They should have tried to make it a hundred just for the looks of the thing.

—Several girls at Hagerstown, Ind., tattooed their legs with the figure of a garter. The coloring matter proved to be poisonous, and one of the sufferers is in a critical condition.

—A young lady at Shamokin, while on the way to a magistrate, last week, to get married, was seized by her two brothers, who were opposed to the match, and was forcibly taken home.

—The marriage notice of J. S. Hahn, in the Ogden (Kan.) newspapers, was printed in the same column with that of his death. Miss Harris, learning that he was dying there, hastened from Kansas City to become his wife.

—A Bodie (Nevada) paper says, and seems to say with pride, that "Bodie is the only city of 8,000 inhabitants in the world which has no church." A Bodie might be saved, but a soul never—well, hardly ever—in such an ungodly place.

—Assistant-Postmaster New of Pittsfield, Mass., added $1,000 to his income in a year by removing fresh postage stamps from letters, putting on those that had been used, and selling the stolen ones. He used the money in maintaining his social pretensions.

—The novel engineering feat of building a bridge on shore and then shoving it across the river has been accomplished at Dinard, France. The structure is 314 feet long, weighs over 200 tons, and was projected into its place with twelve strong windlasses.

—The remains of W. S. Bodie, the discoverer of the Bodie mining district, who perished in a snow storm on November 14, 1859, were found on Monday about a mile southwest of the town of Bodie. He is believed to have been a native of either Rochester or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—Will Brayton made a balloon ascension at St. Charles, Mo., on Saturday. He was dressed in tights and had no basket. It was his intention to stay up but for a few minutes, but a strong wind swept the balloon along at a great rate of speed, and it is feared that the aeronaut has lost his life, as the weather was very cold.

—The *Queenslander*, published at Brisbane, Australia, recently contained the following advertisement: "I, Fanny Harris, have not heard of my husband, George Harris, for seven years, and if I don't hear from him previously I intend to get married again in two months."

—It might be supposed that a deaf and dumb man and wife would not quarrel: but Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, of Greensburg, Ind., deaf mutes, lived four years in noiseless disagreement, and finally had a desperate parting fight, in which he was scalded and her skull was fractured.

—Fourteen years ago the rebellion closed, but the Republican leaders don't seem to know it, and they are now more for fight than they were during the war. They think the bloody shirt the best cloak they can find to hide the iniquities and rascalities of their party from the gaze of the people.

—Let it not be forgotten, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that the Republican State Convention deliberately voted down Mr. Wolfe's resolution recommending honest men for public office. Every vote for Samuel Butler is an endorsement of that insulting action of the convention which nominated him.

—Daniel Weis, who lives near Allentown, recently missed one of his hens. Five weeks later she marched, clucking, into the barnyard, followed by twenty little partridges. The hen had taken possession of a quail's nest and hatched the brood. The birds are quite domesticated and the hen doesn't care a snap.

—It is now believed that the Democratic majority in New York city will reach 60,000, and that John Kelly will receive only about 30,000 votes, which would still leave Gov. Robinson 30,000 majority over Cornell in the city. The registration is heavier than it ever was before except at the presidential election in 1876.

—Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson has been on a visit to Mercersburg for the purpose of purchasing the spot of ground at Cove Gap, three miles north-west of that town, which is known as the birth-place of her uncle, President Buchanan. Mrs. Johnson proposes to erect a monument to the ex-President's memory at that place.

—Near midnight of Saturday a puddler in Pittsburg named Young found a nailer named Crow conversing with the former's wife in her sitting room, and, firing upon Crow with a revolver, killed him almost instantly. Young and his wife had a serious quarrel some time ago, and he claims that Crow alienated her affections from him.

—The Norristown *Herald* wisely says: "Miss Miller, of Ferris, Tex., chloroformed her father's dogs and eloped with a young man whom her father had forbidden the premises. The probabilities are that about a year hence she will conclude that her life would have been less miserable if she had chloroformed the young man and eloped with her father's dogs."

—Mrs. Caldwell and her sister, Mrs. Acker, drove on Wednesday from a village in Ulster county, N. Y., to Monticello, Sullivan county, to see Caldwell, who is in jail. In the afternoon they started for home, and in the evening a party of fishermen found both women lying dead in the road beside the overturned wagon, to which the horses were still attached.

—How is this for a hen story? asks the Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal*. An Emmet county farmer's hen picked up the burning stub of a cigar which he had thrown away, and carried it into the hayloft. That farmer arrived at the barn just in time to save his grain and stock by picking the burning stump from its nest among the inflammable substance that surrounded it.

—A collection was taken up on Sunday last at St. Joseph's Catholic church, Petersburg, Va., the Rev. T. J. Wilson, pastor, for the benefit of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The contributions aggregated $40.50. The congregation was very small, and the sum subscribed averages 14 per member. Father Wilson's appeal to the congregation was a very feeling and touching one.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says there will undoubtedly be large Republican losses in many counties in this State next Tuesday. West of the Alleghenies, Mr. Butler will fall behind the majority given to Gov. Hoyt at least 12,000 votes. If the middle and eastern counties will do as well, Daniel O. Barr will be elected by 15,000 majority. To work, men and brethren! We can win if we only try.

—Eight years ago a man who was ready to be married was sentenced to the Western penitentiary, and Thursday, when his long service ended, the faithful woman stood at the prison door to receive her lover, and there he found wedding garments which friends had provided. The ceremony was not delayed, and it is to be hoped that, after all, the woman has received a husband worthy of her constancy.

—Matthew Fitch, who killed his wife, from whom he had been estranged for some time, and his four year old daughter near Hadley, Lapeer county, Mich., on October 18, was arrested at Goodrich, near Hadley, on Sunday last. Since the commission of the double murder he has been hiding in the woods. While being taken to Lapeer jail he narrowly escaped lynching by the people of Hadley.

—Edward McCaughey, of Downingtown, is a staunch Democrat, and so he made a wager with Mr. Fondersmith that Ewing would carry Ohio. The other day he paid the forfeit, which was to walk through town dressed in a fantastic suit of red, white and blue musicians parading before him. Mr. Fondersmith followed in a carriage. Bouquets were showered upon the unlucky but faithfully unterrified Democrat.

—A post-mortem examination of the body of J. G. Birchim, of Austin, Nev., who died at San Jose, revealed the fact that his internal organs were all transposed, those that in the ordinary human body are on the right side being on the left side, and vice versa. This condition, as regarded the deceased, was entirely normal. He was, up to the time of the sickness which terminated in his death, a large, powerful and robust man.

—A house in Attleborough, owned by Albert Briggs and occupied by a colored man named Jerry Brown, was burned recently. Mr. Brown was absent at the time of the fire, and the children were all fast asleep in their beds. The oldest, a lad about twelve years of age, was awakened by the house cat scratching the inside of his hand, and feeling that something was wrong he got up and found the shed, which joined the house, in flames.

—On last Tuesday night, as the Summit (N. J.) accommodation train was leaving the depot at Hoboken the locomotive exploded and was upset and completely wrecked. Engineer William Swich was found crushed to death under one of the driving wheels and Fireman Samuel Hough was blown into the air and landed more than thirty feet distant. He was severely injured, but may recover. The tender and passenger cars received no damage.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* says that there have been second growths this year of many kinds of fruit, but it has remained for a pear tree on the premises of Mr. M. P. Pegram, of that city, to put itself beyond the reach of all competition. This tree is now bearing its third crop of pears for this year. The tree blossomed in the spring and the fruit formed, but frost fell and the forms fell to the ground. Another crop came on later, matured and was utilized. After this passed away there came a third crop, and this is now hanging on the tree.

—A Pittsburg dispatch says: "James H. Riddle, head of the firm of Riddle, Coleman & Co., and President of the Franklin Savings institution, and his son, Geo. D. Riddle, cashier of the Savings Institution, were on Saturday found guilty on four counts for embezzlement and two for conspiracy. The account of Riddle, Coleman & Co. was overdrawn to the amount of $85,495.07. The account of Frantz & Co., of which firm the cashier is a member, was overdrawn $2,457.74. Besides these irregularities, $5,847.71 was embezzled from the Savings Institution."

—A very singular accident recently happened to the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta passenger train. As the engine passed over the frog of the switch it jumped the track, and, striking the side track, ran along on the cross-ties of this for a distance equal to twice its length, and then mounted the rail. So when the train was stopped by application of the air brakes, the engine—all the wheels on it—was on the side track, the cars on the main track and the tender of the engine between the two tracks. In all the contusion and changing around of things nothing was broken and no one hurt.

—Mrs. Carlisle, wife of a jelly manufacturer on Twenty-second street, Pittsburg, met with a very singular mishap. She was standing near a piece of machinery, when somehow her hair, which was hanging down her back, was caught between the cog wheels. Several revolutions had been made before her husband heard her cry of alarm and went to the rescue. It being impossible to stop the machine quickly enough by the usual method, he seized a block of wood near at hand and jammed it down between the cog wheels with all his force. The apparatus was thus stopped and Mrs. Carlisle was freed from her terrible position.

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept my family well and able to work all the time, I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars' apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

ENLARGED AND REFITTED

THE GREAT DRY GOODS AND OUTFITTING HOUSE

OF PHILADELPHIA,

COVERING THE BLOCK FROM THIRTEENTH STREET TO NEW CITY HALL, AND FROM CHESTNUT STREET, THROUGH ENTRANCE, EXTENDING TO MARKET STREET.

The Space Occupied on Ground Floor is 95,250 Square Feet.
The Space Occupied in Galleries is 36,805 Square Feet.
The Space Occupied in Basement is 45,870 Feet.
Giving a Grand Total of 179,025 Square Feet, amounting to 4 11-100 Acres, all in active use in Retailing DRY GOODS and FANCY GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

The Formal Opening
—OF THE—
REFITTED AND ENLARGED HOUSE
IS NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT!

Though our vast premises seemed abundantly large for our business, yet the wonderful increase of the past year made it necessary to provide additional accommodations. Spacious Galleries, of easy access, commanding fine views of the busy place, have been erected to afford required room. Other changes have been made that will give comfort to the thousands who like the Grand Depot and approve of its methods of business.

The Millinery, Upholstery, House Supply and China Departments are greatly enlarged.

A new and comfortable Ladies' Room has been provided, where those who buy at the various counters and desire to pay for all at one time, can get the goods and make payments without delay.

The New Stations to Receive Cash, and the Electric Bells to call Cash Boys, will prevent delays in making change. We are confident that the time taken is not any more than is requisite to conduct business by a safe system to sell cheaply.

We mean to meet every expressed wish of our customers, if in our power, both in the stock on sale and in the conveniences of the establishment. None but Courteous Clerks and Experienced Heads of Departments shall hold places in the Grand Depot, if we know it. By truly serving our customers we hope to prove the value of the plans we have fixed upon, that have only as yet been partially developed. Without disparaging others we propose to attend strictly to developing the business of the Grand Depot.

The first markets in the world, the places where goods are produced, are being visited by our buyers, who are experts. Without intermediate profits we will transfer the goods to our counters and give them to our customers with one fair profit.

Our relations with foreign houses are now being rapidly perfected.

No subterfuges will be permitted in selling goods. The customers who buy of us will buy fairly, and, even after they have bought, may return the goods if they desire, though the article be a silk velvet cloak pattern or a satin dress pattern. We mean to deal liberally with our customers, because they deal liberally with us. We will trust our customers to do right by us, and ask them to trust us to do right by them. When we fail to do this, we ask that it may be pointed out.

THERE ARE NOW FORTY DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1.
A.—SILKS AND VELVETS.
Located in front of the Chestnut Street Entrance, with excellent light, a full stock of about $100,000 on hand, all the best staple makes of Black and Colored Silks, with the choicest and scarcest novelties. To be reliable in this class of goods is a very difficult thing, as there is such an adulteration in silk materials, but we guarantee all that we sell. A dark room is adjacent to show colors by gaslight.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 2.
B.—BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.
Directly across the aisle from Silks is the large and splendid Department. We are building up a reputation for long-wearing fabrics in Black Goods. Those who, from choice or otherwise, wear black will be astonished at the assortment kept and the moderation of prices. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 3.
C.—DRESS GOODS.
Eleven entire counters are devoted to these goods, making 646 lineal feet solely for the sale of Ladies' Dress Goods. This would make one counter, if put in line, that would stretch along Chestnut street from Fifth to Sixth street, the entire length of the State House square, and from the *Ledger* Building half-way to the *Press* Building, 1½ squares long. Of course there is every variety of Dress Goods, from $8 per yard to 5 cents per yard, and oftentimes the prices are from 5 to 25 per cent. less than is asked elsewhere. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 4.
D.—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
In the first place we have 430 sewing machines running on Gentlemen's and Boys' Shirts alone. Then we have Underwear, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Knit Jackets, &c., all the little things a gentleman needs for his toilet.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 5.
E.—CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
This is an excellent section for Ladies, because we buy so largely of Woolen Goods in the Clothing Department that we can retail as low as any of the wholesale stores sell; besides, our long experience gives us knowledge of the wearing qualities of goods. We sell no article simply because it will sell. A piece of goods must be intrinsically good. Ladies' Sacqueings and goods for Little Children's Clothes in great variety. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 6.
F.—NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, SUCH AS SEWING SILKS, BRAIDS, &c.
This would seem like an unimportant Department, but the fine assortment we keep requires 25 young ladies all the time to wait on customers.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 7.
F. F.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
On the lower gallery, entered by broad stairs at Juniper or Broad street entrance, is the vast assortment of supplies that delight housekeepers—everything wanted for kitchen service or housekeeping from the finest to medium goods, at hand.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 8.
LADIES' COMBS, FANS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
This counter is filled with little knick-knacks suitable for presents. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 9.
G.—LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
In this department we excel. The class of goods selected by our buyer, who goes abroad twice a year to get goods direct from the Irish manufacturers, has popularized this department. All kinds of Housekeeping Dry Goods of reliable makes in immense assortment at reasonable and proper prices. Our makes of Linens are absolutely reliable. We make a specialty in Blankets.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 10.
H.—REAL AND IMITATION LACES, RUCHINGS, LADIES' CUFFS, COLLARS AND TIES.
In no department of our business is the fair profit principle more noticeable than here. People tell us they have been accustomed to pay double the prices we have some of our goods marked. That low prices please is manifest by the throng always selecting at the counters. It is almost impossible to keep a full assortment, as the goods go out so rapidly. The Ruchings and some other made-up goods are made in our own premises. About thirty hands are employed at this work under a skilled designer. We copy the foreign patterns and sell them at prices within reach of everybody.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 11.
H. H.—WHITE GOODS, HAMBURG EDGINGS.
The latest productions in Swiss Goods, Cambrics, Nainsooks in magnificent variety. The newest things from the Hamburg looms received direct from the makers. This stock is complete and popular because prices are so low.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 12.
I.—UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
A full stock of Lace Curtains, brought by American Line direct to us from the St. Gall, Switzerland, shops, all the prevailing styles of Curtain Goods in Raw Silks, Jute and Satteens, &c. Few persons know how to furnish cheaply and tastefully. The head of this department has had large experience, and we cannot only supply the goods cheaply, but give ideas in style and harmony with furniture. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 13.
K.—SHAWLS.
We exhibit a fine line of Shawls of every description, from real Indias for $700 down to the common Breakfast Shawl for $1. A beautiful variety of the medium grades in long and square styles, either in plain subdued or high colorings.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 14.
L.—COSTUMES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.
This is a leading part of the business. Parisians would call the large place set apart for this department "Salon." It is to the right on entering from Chestnut street, splendidly lighted and with private rooms for trying on and fitting dresses. Ready-made dresses and Cloaks in large variety.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 15.
L. L.—DRESSMAKING ROOMS.
With first-class Cutters and successful Fitters, with original designers and pattern dresses, from all the best-known foreign artists, we are prepared to meet any call on us.
At the time this advertisement is written a $1,500 order for a wedding outfit is going through these rooms. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 16.
M.—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
Such a large stock as is selected by our Mr. Walton, a practical hatter of 20 years' reputation, is not to be found in any retail house in the city. People can always depend on getting the proper styles at the most moderate prices. Some persons are led to think they can get Hats only in certain places, though there are only a few first-class manufacturers, and these supply all the best stores. We cannot claim better styles than others, but we can and do claim larger assortment and lower prices. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 17.
N.—HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
The large stock in this Department would stock a dozen ordinary stores. We are compelled to carry a large stock, because we keep full lines for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen. No one comes in between us and the makers, as the head of this Department goes direct to the French, English and Irish towns, where the goods are made, and often causes the goods to be made expressly for us. We are large and direct importers of the Cartwright & Warner's Goods.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 18.
N. N.—GLOVES.
It is safe to say that there is no such stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia as here. We are sole representatives of the Jugla and Alexandre and Foster makes of Kid Gloves.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 19.
N. N. N.—UMBRELLAS.
Besides a full stock of Silks, Alpacas, Levantines and Ginghams, we import from London and Paris many unique and original handles which are not seen elsewhere. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 20.
N. N. N. N.—SPECIAL COUNTER FOR GENTS' EXTRA FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
Immediately at Chestnut street entrance, with only the finest novelties in Neckwear, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, &c. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 21.
O.—LADIES', MISSES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Aiming to supply good Shoes of right shapes and at small profit prices, we are succeeding beyond our expectations. We meet every reasonable demand upon us for satisfaction in every respect. There is no other place probably in the United States where a choice can be made from a stock in Shoes and Rubber Goods of over $100,000.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 22.
O. O.—RUBBER GOODS.
This is a large department of useful things, such as Gossamer Coats, Waterproof Garments for Ladies, Gents and Children. We are the largest buyers of these goods in the city and our prices are made very low by this fact.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 23.
O. O. O.—TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &c.
Every requisite for Travelers in this Section.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 24.
P.—MEN'S CLOTHING.
Fronting on Market street, near centre entrance, we have a splendid assortment of Suits, Overcoats, &c., made up in the most fashionable styles, under our own personal supervision. The Clothing we sell can be depended on as sound in quality and most reasonable in price.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 25.
P. P.—BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Those who deal in Clothing and do not make it must sell higher than those who manufacture. We have made this class of goods for nearly twenty years, and we are the fountain head for Boys' Clothing. We receive it direct from the work rooms on our own premises, and can supply pieces at all times for mending. Our retail prices are as low as dealers pay at wholesale.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 26.
Q.—CUSTOM TAILORING.
We have excellent Cutters to measure and make garments to order for those who prefer it. A choice of at least one hundred styles of goods may be had. We guarantee to fit, and do not make it disagreeable to those who return what does not exactly please. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 27.
R.—MUSLINS, FLANNELS AND DRESS LININGS.
Every good make of goods always on our counters at prices guaranteed to be the lowest. Some mills put up their goods specially according to our orders, so that we can recommend them as reliable.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 28.
S.—FURS.
These goods are very difficult to judge of, and those who buy must rely on the sellers. We can fully indorse all the goods we offer, because they have the close personal supervision of Mr. [illegible]LAND, an old furrier, who superintends the manufacture of Seal-Lined Circulars, Muffs, Seal Sacques, &c. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 29.
T.—STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
All grades of Writing Papers and Envelopes, Novelties in Correspondence Cards, "Articles de Paris" in Ladies' Bags, Belts, Pocket Books and other fancy articles. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 30.
T. T.—PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
On our centre aisle are these two large counters where we are in daily receipt of the best goods: Colognes, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. A splendid line of French Perfumery, just received direct from Paris, selected by our buyer when abroad. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 31.
U.—MILLINERY ROOMS.
A magnificent space off from entrance on Thirteenth street, above Chestnut, is devoted to this popular part of our business. So great has been its success that we have just extended the section to occupy a portion of the Western Gallery for Trimming Hats.
Ladies enjoy the privacy of these new quarters where Bonnets can be fitted on apart from the crowds. We received this season our pattern bonnets direct from Paris. We keep all the shapes in Untrimmed Hats and a profusion of Flowers and Feathers. A special counter for Trimming Silks.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 32.
U. U.—RIBBONS.
We believe this stock to be the largest of its kind in any retail house in the city. All the plain Gros Grain and Satin Shades, and every conceivable combination of colorings in Tie and Millinery Ribbons, with direct relations to the manufacturers of ribbons, and able to use such large quantities we offer great advantages to our buyers.
All Ribbon prices are usually as low at retail as many persons pay for them by the carton of the importer. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 33.
V.—MISSES' COATS AND SUITS.
On the left side on entering at Chestnut street. This has always been a popular part of our business. Each season makes the stock more attractive and complete. We pay great attention in getting handsome shapes, and the little children can be fitted out at half the prices formerly paid. Our new goods this season are beautiful.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 34.
V. V.—CORSETS, UNDERWEAR AND SKIRTS.
Of faultless shapes and finest finish. We offer full stocks for selection. So large and good a stock is a surprise to most everybody, but we pay strict attention to make and material, and this is appreciated. A full assortment of Infants' Wear.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 35.
W.—TOYS, GAMES, &c.
To please the children, we keep a good line of Toys, Games, School Stationery, &c.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 36.
X.—MATS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
A beautiful stock at prices only allowable by great outlets of goods. JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 37.
Y.—CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
The encouragement given to this new and extensive Department decided us to enlarge it greatly. This season we shall show the largest and best stock ever seen in this city. We can fit out the humblest kitchen or the grandest hotel. Elegant Dinner Sets and ordinary Table Ware. Vases and Ornaments of every description, in Minton's, Wedgewood and Dresden Goods.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 38.
Y. Y.—SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY.
Only the best makes kept that we can sell with a guarantee to give satisfaction.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 39.
Z.—ZEPHYRS, WORSTEDS, YARNS, &c.
Since art needlework became so fashionable we determined to establish at the Round Counter the headquarters for Crewel Patterns, Working Canvas, Zephyrs, Germantown and Berlin Wools, Cords, etc. Everything needful for this moral handicraft may be had, and our skilled attendants give ideas and models for copying.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

No. 40.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
This Postal and Express Service, sending Samples and Goods all over the country, is justly popular. There is the same care with the letter and postal cards as if the person ordering stood at the counter, memoranda in hand, to purchase in person. We are also able to fill 1,000 order letters the day they are received.

If only out of curiosity it will pay to visit our great beehive. The advantages of combining under one roof so many departments will be plainly seen by anyone willing to give a few minutes' time to see and think about it. With warmest thanks to the public for many expressions of interest, and with assurances of our desire to perfect every detail of our house, we have the honor to request inspection of the latest improvements in our building and stock.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
GRAND DEPOT,
13th Street, - - - Philadelphia.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - OCT. 31, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible] THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—[illegible] room for "Sketches" this week.

—We hope to hear of big Barr-gains everywhere on Tuesday next.

—[illegible] Thaddeus Banks, of Hollidaysburg, continues seriously ill.

—Look out for a big advertisement in the Freeman next week from M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto.

—Turn out to the election, Democrats, and Barr the State Treasury against Republican [illegible].

—[illegible] McDonald & Co., Loretto, for [illegible] queensware. Cups and saucers only [illegible] per set.

—The Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown paid out $35,000 to its employees last Friday and Saturday.

—Fresh fish, the finest, and oysters good, [illegible], is what Freidhoff now is keeping for the sake of the inner man.

—For the benefit of the boys we hasten to [illegible] that Hallowe'en will begin this evening [illegible] 7 o'clock, sharp.

—If you want to catch some of the best fish [illegible] go to Freidhoff's cheap cash [illegible] angle with a silver hook.

—[illegible] of the United States against [illegible] A. Harold, alleged crookedness in [illegible], has been continued.

—[illegible] Lonsdine, a well known [illegible] citizen of White township, died [illegible] on Tuesday of last week.

—[illegible] the miraculous cures [illegible] Sellers' Cough Syrup" would [illegible] are marvelous. Price [illegible]

—[illegible] Democrats! If asked to vote [illegible] your answer plainly be, "If I [illegible] for Sheriff would Griffith vote [illegible]"

—[illegible] Democrats succeed in electing their [illegible] State Treasurer, monster Barr-[illegible] to be held in every county of [illegible]

—"[illegible] McCum," one of the fast horses [illegible] earned $700 for her owner, Mr. [illegible] during the six weeks ending last [illegible]

—[illegible] goods just received at the store of [illegible] Teitelbaum, Loretto. They will be [illegible] which cannot be equaled as to [illegible]

—[illegible] the recent rains, it is confidently [illegible] flour will take as sudden a fall [illegible] its advance was unexpected. So [illegible]

—[illegible] sweeter than ever in the [illegible] price, but still you can buy from [illegible] & Co., Loretto, at 8, 9 and 10 [illegible] pound.

—[illegible] a fresh fish fry or a bully [illegible] Freidhoff is just the man to fill [illegible] so far as supplying the fish [illegible] concerned.

—[illegible] Gilbert, lately connected [illegible] service of this district, has [illegible] position of trust in the Vulcan [illegible] St. Louis.

—[illegible] who votes for Griffith [illegible] knows what he's about, but [illegible] we'll bet a farthing, when [illegible]

—[illegible] while going fishing in this [illegible] as Freidhoff sells the finest [illegible] and the most luscious of bivalves [illegible] possible prices.

—[illegible] Davis has got back from his [illegible] McKean county. The several [illegible] there are reported by him [illegible] prosperous and happy.

—[illegible] & Co., of Loretto, pay 15 [illegible] pound for butter, 15 cents per [illegible] eggs and the highest market prices [illegible] kind of country produce.

—[illegible] John Barnacle, son of Mr. [illegible] Barnacle, Altoona, fell off an engine [illegible] seventeenth street bridge, that city, [illegible] evening and was badly hurt.

—[illegible] Griffith tells the people that he [illegible] the Sheriff's office, and next [illegible] will tell Thomas Griffith [illegible] Sheriff's office does not need him.

—[illegible] store-room of M. J. Teitelbaum, [illegible] is opened this week, [illegible] will be sold at the same popular [illegible] characterize his Loretto establishment.

—[illegible] Commissioner Hewit, of Hollidaysburg, [illegible] to Mr. A. J. Rhey that he [illegible] forward to Ebensburg a number of [illegible] to be planted in the Black-[illegible]

—[illegible] Lloyd is doing a whopping business [illegible] and the reason is simple [illegible] an immense stock of goods, [illegible] his customers full value for [illegible]

—[illegible] Democrats must do a little scratching [illegible] let them scratch the face of [illegible] who asks them to scratch the name [illegible] J. Nagle or any other candidate [illegible]

—[illegible] & Co., of Loretto, have sent [illegible] advertisement for our present issue, [illegible] tell us what shape to put [illegible] large to make it, we hold it [illegible] week.

—[illegible] D. A. Adams, formerly of this county, [illegible] at Atchison, Kansas, the other [illegible] accident. He was a son [illegible] Adams, of Franklin borough.

—[illegible] "Sketch of Pioneer Life" [illegible] to say that Mrs. McCoy [illegible] when he intended [illegible] or write, that she [illegible]

—[illegible] henceforth to keep up [illegible] of fresh fish of various [illegible] of oysters in tubs and [illegible] an almost imper-[illegible]

—[illegible] portion of [illegible] General Kickpatrick [illegible] Carolinas.

—[illegible] reported and generally [illegible] what was known as the "inde-[illegible] company of Altoona has [illegible] disbanded. Possibly [illegible] all the same.

—[illegible] between the Republican [illegible] Director in Huntingdon [illegible] papers which support him [illegible] politically speak-[illegible]

—[illegible] residents of Cambria [illegible] to get before Court [illegible] for assault and battery, [illegible] on the docket for a hearing [illegible] on Friday of next [illegible]

—[illegible] Stauffer, the Greenback [illegible] most emphatically denies [illegible] that he has flown the [illegible] he says he will stick, [illegible] that the voters will [illegible]

—[illegible] Bend, of Altoona, and [illegible] of Cambria borough, this [illegible] by Alderman O'Toole, [illegible] last Monday. As for the [illegible] Payne never prove any [illegible]

—[illegible] wild turkey and a gray [illegible] the woods in the neighborhood [illegible] Engineer Billy Brady [illegible] hunt recently indulged [illegible] had a gun with him, [illegible] for one feather.

—[illegible] Griffis and wife, of Kane, [illegible] in town Wednesday [illegible] The doctor's health, we [illegible] is far from robust, and the [illegible] that he will be obliged to [illegible] climate than this.

—[illegible] festival in behalf of St. Aloysius [illegible] is being held in Lilly's [illegible] When it adjourns, which [illegible] night, it will be to resume [illegible] the holidays. The object [illegible] one, and we wish it God-speed.

—[illegible] are reported in this neighborhood [illegible] coming back into [illegible] knowledge of as has been [illegible] than a half-dozen of [illegible] As to squirrels, [illegible] not a single one within a [illegible]

—[illegible] Local News says that [illegible] and Geo. W. Lambason, [illegible] Co. C, 20th regiment, [illegible] Huntingdon at the present [illegible] mistake these names last [illegible] W. Lambourn.

—[illegible] Democrats, that Thomas [illegible] the nomination for [illegible] to keep up the Republican [illegible] and don't forget, [illegible] that the keeping [illegible] organization is about the [illegible] ought to take any stock.

—[illegible] sent five parties to the [illegible] week. One was Henry [illegible] year and six months [illegible] McCullough, assault, etc., [illegible] Keebler, larceny, one year, [illegible] John and Archie Mc-[illegible] one year and six months.

—[illegible] in aid of the Welsh Methodist [illegible] place and North Ebensburg, [illegible] Rev. J. J. Hughes is pastor, [illegible] store room, High [illegible] Monday and Tuesday and probably [illegible] evening of next week. [illegible] the enterprise being well [illegible]

—Mr. Frederick Snyder writes us from Johnstown to deny the report that he is off the track, but as his letter came late and the story is elsewhere contradicted in these columns, we haven't thought worth while to crowd it in.

—It is likely that general headquarters for the reception of election returns, by both telegraph and courier, will be in the main room of the Court House next Tuesday night. By midnight, the result as to State and county will probably be known. How do you bet? But don't bet till after you have voted.

—Little Mary Mallory, a seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Matthew Mallory, of Upper Prospect borough, lit a scrap of paper at the family stove last Saturday morning, in the absence of her parents, and thereby communicated the flames to her clothing. She was burned nearly to a crisp, and lived only a few hours.

—The windmill connected with our waterworks is a success. On several occasions during the past week, the reservoir was filled booming full, and Tuesday morning the water overflowed its boundaries and ran down the sides. It was consequently found necessary to ungear the windmill and set some stop-cocks going.

—We don't want to bore our readers to death, but we must and do insist that John Lloyd has a stock of goods which is not easy to get away with so far as quantity and quality are concerned, but easy enough for customers to get away with when the wonderfully low prices at which he sells them are taken into consideration.

—The Rev. Joseph Cook, a somewhat celebrated lecturer, will speak in the Opera House, Altoona, at an early date, and amongst those who have subscribed toward his benefit to the tune of $5 each is Mr. Wm. M. Jones, of Ebensburg, one of the assignees of the Wm. M. Lloyd estate. The reverend gentleman is also booked to speak at Johnstown.

—The *Daily Register*, Emlenton, Venango county, edited and published by Messrs. Sampson & Kittell, is an accomplished fact. It gives evidence of considerable energy and ability, and will fill a newspaper void long felt in that portion of the oil regions to which Emlenton belongs. The junior member of the firm is Mr. James A. Kittell, formerly of Ebensburg.

—Two men were brought here from Loretto last Friday, jointly and severally charged with rowdyism, and consigned to the county jail. The matter was ultimately compromised by the payment of all costs by the defendants. Loretto is rapidly winning for herself an unenviable reputation for the frequency of lawless deeds occurring within her borders.

—The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says that Mr. Joseph Luther, of Logan township, is the largest and best-looking man on the present jury, and what is still more remarkable his father, who is still living and well, expects about the holidays to celebrate his 107th birthday. This venerable gentleman lives in Carrolltown, Cambria county.

—A rousing Democratic meeting was held at Chest Springs last Saturday evening, and was addressed by Hon. John Fenlon, member of the Legislature; John G. Lake, Esq., Register and Recorder, and F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., all of Ebensburg. The feeling manifested for the election of Barr, Nagle, Rorabaugh, Hornick and Scanlan was pronounced and most enthusiastic.

—During the prevalence of the thunder-storm Tuesday, the rod which protects Mrs. McDonald's residence, High street, was for the second time this year struck by lightning. The fluid was conducted to the ground without damage to the building. A tree in a field belonging to Mr. E. Roberts, a short distance west of town, was also struck, set on fire and burned to the ground.

—The following M. D. (mighty doubtful) story is told by the Huntingdon *Globe*: A seventy-nine year old maid who was quite ill in Johnstown told the doctor she had never been hugged by a man in her life, and asked for one kiss. The gallant doctor complied with the request, of course, and she got well. When the doctor got home and told the story to his wife he got—well, he is balder than he was.

—An Altoona lad named Charles Kesser, aged 14 years, was run over by a freight train near Kittanning Point, on Wednesday last about noon, and killed instantly, his head being literally mashed to a jelly and one arm cut off. The unfortunate youth, in company with several other boys, had been up the mountain in quest of chestnuts, and was attempting to get on the train to return home when he met death in such a horrible shape.

—The unusual spectacle of a violent rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was witnessed in Ebensburg last Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 28th. Three days previous, or on the 25th instant, snow to the depth of three inches fell in this latitude. It is a sort of combination of midsummer and mid-winter which causes one to imagine that the very elements are combined to make next Tuesday's election a peculiarly interesting one.

—Democratic meetings have been called by Chairman Sechler for to-morrow (Saturday) evening at St. Augustine and Lilly's Station, and for Monday evening at Loydsville. The St. Augustine meeting will be addressed by Gen. Joseph McDonald and Hon. John Fenlon; that at Lilly's by two or more eloquent speakers, and the one at Loydsville by Col. S. H. Bell and W. P. Wray and F. P. Tierney, Esqs. They should be monster gatherings.

—The commissioned officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., will assemble at regimental headquarters, Altoona, Thursday evening next, 6th proximo, for the purpose of becoming further advanced in tactical drill. It seems to be the aim of the Colonel, our old friend Burchfield, of the Altoona *Tribune*, to get his command into trim which cannot be surpassed by that of any other regiment in the division, and we believe he will succeed.

—Certain marksmen met at Cresson a week since, and shot for what was given out as the "championship of Cambria and Blair counties." Blair county, the record states, won. We are authorized to say that this is not the case. The *true* championship of the two counties remains with Cambria, and will not be disturbed till such a time as somebody comes along and spoils the record of the man who beat McKnight and Mains a year or so ago.

—We trust that Democrats everywhere will see to it that a full vote is polled next Tuesday. A full vote means a Democratic victory, and a rousing one. Have horses, buggies and wagons at the polls early in the day to bring out the sick, the aged, infirm, and even the careless voters. If attention to this, Daniel O. Barr, Michael J. Nagle and the whole Democratic ticket will be endorsed in Cambria county by not less than a thousand majority.

—We do this week what we should have done last week, tender sincere condolence to our bereaved friend, Miles Moran, of Altoona, on the death of his daughter Josephine, aged 16 years, 1 month and 13 days, which sad event occurred on Saturday, the 18th inst. May God grant consolation to him on earth and eternal felicity to her in heaven. Remains interred beside those of her mother in St. John's (Catholic) cemetery, Johnstown. *Requiescat in pace.*

—It is announced that the next State Fair will be held in Pittsburgh, and Altoona is angry because she has been left out in the cold. By the way, why cannot Cambria county have an agricultural fair at Ebensburg next year? In 1858-59-60, and thereabouts, our exhibitions of that character were successes in every particular, giving enjoyment to multitudes, employment to many, and honors to not a few. Let us endeavor to revive the popular annual show!

—The important suit of W. M. Lloyd's assignees vs. Martin Runyan was concluded in the Blair County Court Thursday of last week, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $2,832. Defendant resisted payment of three promissory notes which he had given the bank, just previous to its suspension, but his grounds were not tenable. George M. Reade, Esq., of Ebensburg, was counsel for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Tierney and Landis for defendant.

—A tramp who gave the name of Michael Dolan was arrested in Altoona on the charge of being concerned in the recent robbery of a box car standing on the P. R. R. Company's siding at Conemaugh, and, after a hearing had been accorded him by Esquire Strayer, at Johnstown, was fully committed to our jail last Monday to answer. Two dozen pairs of shoes and a quantity of tobacco were stolen from the cars. Dolan lays claim to the honorable title of pedestrianating jour printer.

—Bennett, of Braddock, ran against Davis, of Johnstown, at the latter place, last Saturday, a 200-yards spurt, for a purse of $400. About 1,000 persons witnessed the performance, some of them paying twenty-five cents to see it, but by far the larger portion crawling over the fence or peeping through knot-holes. Bennett won by fifteen feet in twenty-three seconds. The judges were Joseph Bridges, of Braddock, for Bennett, and Jas. Oakley, of Johnstown, for Davis, with William Price, of Johnstown, as referee.

—Geo. S. Lackey, superintendent of the Altoona City Glass and Queensware Store, will have something to say that is worth hearing in our advertising columns next week. Meantime we wish to say that George is not only an ex-typo with whom we had the pleasure of working a number of years ago, but is also as clever a man as you ever *saucer*; and we venture to assert that your *cup* of happiness, so far as it can be done in that way, will be filled to overflowing by dealing with him. *Bowls* along and buy at the City Glass and Queensware Store, where six pieces of iron stone ware can be had for 25 [illegible].

—A young man named Frank Shaffer, while driving a wagon loaded with lumber in the neighborhood of the railroad passenger station at Johnstown, last Saturday morning, was run down by a passing locomotive. His left arm was so badly injured that amputation was found necessary, and several other severe injuries were distributed over his person. The sufferer is about 26 years of age. His father, Mr. Cyrus Shaffer, was drowned in the Conemaugh river, the particulars of which sad affair may be recalled by some of our readers.

—We see it stated that the Bell's Gap Railroad, which has its present terminus at Lloydsville, this county, is to be extended at as early a date as possible to Coalport, Clearfield county, official announcement having been made that the subscriptions of landowners along the proposed route have been accepted, and that the road will be put through as rapidly as the weather will permit. The new terminus, as at present agreed upon, will be at Whitmer's Run, a tributary of Clearfield Creek. A large force of men will be employed on the grading, filling, etc., and things will be lively along the line in those sections of Cambria and Clearfield counties where the route has been surveyed.

—Mr. James Morley, of Johnstown, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Morris Lewis, 1305 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, last Saturday morning. Apoplexy was the ailment. The deceased was born in Cornwall, England, in 1824, and was therefore 55 years of age. He came to America shortly after attaining his majority, and, in 1855, assumed the position of Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company's mines, near Johnstown. He continued in the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon him for the period of twenty-one years, or up to March, 1876, when he became President of a company engaged in operating coal-mines at Sandy Run, in the Broad Top region, upon land owned by the Cambria Iron Campany. He died greatly regretted, and leaves a family.

—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says the indications are that there will be an immense amount of timber taken from the forests of Cambria, Clearfield and Clinton counties the coming winter. On Young Woman's creek, in the latter county, contracts have been entered into and the work commenced on these separate jobs that foot up 14,000,000 feet. On Boggs' Lick and Drury runs 8,000,000 feet more will be taken out. Independent of these a vast amount of long logs and square timber will be got out at various points along the West Branch river from Renova to the headwaters of that stream, which drains northern Cambria and all of Clearfield county. A few years will suffice to denude our forests of their valuable timber, at the rate the demand makes on them annually.

—Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., has shown us a photograph of the surviving members of the Eleventh regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, taken on the occasion of the recent reunion of that organization in Indiana. The body is drawn up in line, headed by Colonel Gallagher on horseback, with the other officers and a martial band surrounding him, while overhead is a banner bearing the legend, "Welcome home! You saved our Country!" Amongst the representatives of Co. A. who went from Ebensburg, can readily be recognized the familiar features of Wm. H. Sechler, John E. Scanlan, Edgar Evans, Thomas P. Dumm, Robert Litzinger, and several others. As a work of art, the picture is interesting, while as a remembrancer of a most enjoyable occasion, its value is enhanced tenfold to the participants therein.

DEATH OF JAMES W. RHEY.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, near Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday morning last, James W. Rhey departed this life, aged 53 years and 7 months. The deceased was a son of James and Susan Rhey, and was born and reared in Ebensburg. At an early age, along with many other gallant spirits, he joined the throng who went to Mexico in 1846, to fight for the honor of their country. His Company was the well-known Cambria Guards, of Ebensburg, commanded successively by Capts. Murray and Heyer. From the ranks he was raised, by special order of President Polk, to the position of a Second Lieutenant in the 11th United States Infantry, his commission bearing date Aug. 11, 1847. Returning from Mexico, he was assigned to recruiting duty at Kittanning, Pa., when, at the expiration of a year he resigned his commission and went to Missouri to live. He remained in that State several years, his vocation being that of a superintendent in the construction of a turnpike road. In 1853 he was appointed a postal car agent on the P. R. R. between Altoona and Pittsburgh, which position he filled for the term of four years. Subsequent to this, he was about ten years a trusted employee of Messrs. P. & T. Collins in the construction of railroads traversing the anthracite coal region of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties. For six years, ending December of last year, he was manager of certain coal banks at Saltsburg, Indiana county, for Messrs. Collins & Sterritt. Latterly, or during the time intervening between last December and the date of his death, his abiding place was in Lancaster city.

The subject of this memoir, though a comparative stranger to the place of his birth for a period extending over a quarter of a century, was yet always cordially welcomed by those who knew him and his family whenever he came back amongst us. He was a man of rare parts. Commanding in presence and comprehensive as to the scope of his general information, he seemed equally at home in letting pearls of wisdom drop from his tongue, or in setting the table in a roar. His remains were interred where he died, and to the little mound which covers what was mortal of James W. Rhey, the thoughts of those who knew him will once and again take sorrowful flight. As to his soul, we trust it is in heaven.

PAPER WEDDING.—The subjoined mention of the celebration of the paper wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Neubauer, of Erie, Pa., is clipped from an Erie paper of date the 22d instant. Mrs. Neubauer, before her marriage, was Miss Alice, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Christina Foster, the efficient landlady of the Cambria House, Ebensburg. We are glad to see that the sterling virtues of Alice are appreciated in her new home as they were here:

> Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John M. Neubauer, at Parade and Eighteenth streets, got an inkling of the plans of a party of friends who were going to invade her premises in the evening for the purpose of celebrating the second anniversary or paper wedding of herself and husband. The wily little woman kept the matter strictly to herself and made all preparations to surprise the visitors. The party arrived at a seasonable hour and gave Mr. Neubaur a genuine surprise and his wife a feigned one. Shortly after they had arrived and while in the midst of mirth and glee, Mrs. Neubaur invited them into the dining room for refreshments. Upon entering they were surprised to find the room decorated and very gaily fixed up, and a table, which just groaned under its weight of good things, awaiting them. The edibles were discussed with much zest by the party. Mr. Neubaur and his wife, nee Miss Alice Foster, were married at Ebensburg, Cambria county, two years ago yesterday.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S BUGLE BLAST.—In this issue of the FREEMAN we present our readers one of the largest and most elaborate advertisements ever printed in a country journal. It is devoted to an exposition of the principles on which the Grand Depot Dry Goods and Outfitting House of Mr. Wanamaker, 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia, is conducted; how extensive that House and its stock are; what is sold and how low the ruling prices, coupled with the announcement that the formal opening of the refitted and enlarged building is now an accomplished fact. We trust no reader will fail to scan carefully what Mr. Wanamaker has to say, and be governed by his suggestions in the matter of buying what is offered for sale. That which he affirms he will do, that will be done, for the word of Mr. Wanamaker is good as his bond, and his bond is worth millions.

"DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE."—"They cured me of ague, biliousness and kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured, I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.

DR. J. L. MCKEE, of 149 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, one of the oldest and most reliable physicians of the Uroscopian system of diagnosing diseases of the internal organs, is daily curing the most severe chronic cases, and by his successful method has gained the confidence of the community. Send him a vial of morning urine by express (not by mail), with name and age, and have the necessary medicine sent for a cure. Charges moderate. [8-12.—e.o.w.3m.]

STRANGE ACCIDENTS TO GENERAL GRANT, and all the incidents of his marvelous journey are faithfully portrayed in John Russel Young's work of "Around the World with Gen'l Grant." First-class canvassers can have exclusive choice of territory and liberal terms by addressing MANAGER SUBSCRIPTION DEP'T, AMERICAN NEWS CO., 56 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

PORTAGE TWP., Oct. 21, 1879.

EDITOR FREEMAN—A "talented buzzer" sporting the title of "Ruralist" spreads himself in last week's *Herald*. A "boost" for our inimitable School board seems to be the burthen of his song, spiced with a little Tommy Griffith. He says, *elegantly*, that "The School Directors examined the new school house near Itel's and pronounced it a good, substantial building, according to specifications." Now let us see, for a moment, how this statement tallies with the truth. The specifications say that the walls are to be of double plank, two inches thick. They were made of single plank and one inch boards—a saving to the contractor, but not to the taxpayers of one-fourth on that item. Again, the lower joists, according to the specifications, were to be three inches thick by twelve inches wide. The joists used were two inches by nine—just one-half the size required by the specifications. The upper joists were proportionately reduced; and again, the flooring, weatherboarding, lining, etc., etc., according to the specifications were to be of No. 1 prime or first class pine. The material used was not first class—a fact which is well known to the taxpayers of this township, and which will be made to more "fully and at large appear" when the proper time arrives. This was "according to specifications," was it? The *proposals* for putting up the building were "according to the specifications," but the work is not. The truth of the matter is that it is a tolerably good three hundred dollar job, but unfortunately cost the taxpayers the extravagant sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents. This is not a very heavy *fake*, but when connected with the fact that at least one hundred pupils on the "south side" at Portage are entirely unprovided for in the way of a school building, looks very much like a total disregard of plain duty on the part of the people's servants.

Now for Tommy. This able writer on political economy—I mean economy of truth—says of Tommy: "His election is conceded by both Democrats and Republicans all the way from 100 up to 800 majority." Jewhillikens! ain't that a whopper? Now, no Democrat in this neck o' woods ever even dreamed that Tommy would be elected at all—on the contrary, all Democrats, and all reflecting Republicans, know very well that Michael J. Nagle will be elected by several hundred majority. Nagle will run the entire Democratic vote here, and will also get a number of Republican votes, as they prefer a good, sound workingman to a sharp speculator, who has accumulated his thousands by "sharp practices" with hard-fisted lumbermen of our county. BUCKWHEATER.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

A company wearily wending
O'er a lone meadow their way,
Twilight with darker tints blending
Proclaims them the close of the day.

But a strong hand is clasping a small one,
And laughing the darkness despite;
He whispers, "For you there's but one Sun;"
The maiden replies, "It is light!"

Soft where they walked in the morning
The beautiful daylight shone;
Scenes of the fairest adorning
Smiled 'neath the glowing Sun.

But a maiden is sadly coming,
And missing a clasping hand;
One little note keeps humming:
"Darkness is over the land!" DORA.

LORETTO, Oct. 24, 1879.

FOR REFERENCE NEXT TUESDAY.—We present below the vote cast last November, in Cambria county, for Congress. Coffroth was the Democratic candidate; Campbell the Republican, and Adams the Greenback candidate. The table will be found interesting and valuable as affording a basis of comparison between the vote of one year ago and the vote of this year.

	Coffroth.	Campb'l.	Adams.
Adams Township	90	54	19
Allegheny Township	161	22	46
Blacklick Township	53	42	22
Barr Township	99	23	15
Cambria Township	48	165	2
Cambria Bor., 1st w'd	99	6	4
" " 2d w'd	111	10	11
Carroll Township	189	34	10
Carrolltown Borough	77	17	5
Chest Township	58	11	22
Chest Springs Boro'	24	..	..
Clearfield Township	149	14	67
Conemaugh Township	22	31	2
Conem'h Bor., 1st w'd	179	20	26
" " 2d "	114	13	24
Cooperdale Borough	10	24	12
Croyle Township	98	75	11
Dean Township	18	16	7
East Conemaugh Bor.	35	38	24
Ebensb'rg Bor., E. w'd	22	68	8
" W. "	77	61	3
Elder Township	92	4	3
Franklin Borough	30	25	47
Gallitzin Borough	78	35	19
" Township	21	32	13
Jackson Township	37	106	14
Johnstown, 1st ward	44	214	33
" 2d "	28	133	15
" 3d "	68	81	8
" 4th "	63	76	40
" 5th "	58	90	49
" 6th "	50	59	43
Loretto Borough	43	16	1
Millville Bor., 1st w'd	30	102	45
" " 2d w'd	77	12	15
Munster Township	95	15	3
Prospect Borough	58	9	1
Portage Township	61	22	29
Reade Township	..	..	..
Richland Township	72	90	8
Stonycreek Township	28	48	19
Summerhill Township	51	48	24
Summitville Boro'	20	2	..
Susquehanna Twp	55	69	39
Tunnelhill Borough	25	2	17
Taylor Township	37	62	34
Washington Twp	150	26	12
White Township	43	151	6
Wilmore Borough	31	23	5
Woodvale Borough	14	45	22
Upper Yoder Twp	30	48	28
Lower Yoder Twp	20	25	29
Total vote	3246	2415	1003
Coffroth's plurality	831		

The township of Reade was carved out of a portion of White township since the last election, and its vote will of consequence appear in the official tabulated statement next week, accredited to itself.

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE is the cherished desire of every person. Life is indeed sweet, and has many pleasures. Yet there are many people who go to a premature grave, simply through neglect. The seeds of fatal disease often have their origin in slight pains in the head, back, or side; indigestion, dizziness and nervousness, want of sleep, bad dreams, and various unnatural feelings. These will in time cause kidney and liver complaints, paralysis, and even consumption. Everybody should realize that a sluggish circulation of the blood, headache, backache, and irregular breathing are certain indications of a torpid or diseased liver, irritated kidneys and enfeebled nerves. Sandaline permeates all parts of the body with a cleansing and recuperating power, the germs of disease being eradicated and perfect health re-established. Will do just as recommended, used as directed or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.

THREE RIVERS, Nov. 17, '78.—Dr. Gounod, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.: My father, for five or six years, had rheumatism—could scarcely walk. He had the disease in his knees, feet, arms, shoulders wrists, etc., in fact, everywhere—and suffered very much, indeed. After vainly trying almost every medicine, Sandaline, Sandaline Elixir, and Sandaline Lotion have almost entirely removed the trouble. Accept his and my gratitude. S. J. Clarkson.

Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

MR. KIRBY DEFINES HIS POSITION.—The Johnstown *Democrat* of Wednesday last publishes a letter from Mr. P. F. Kirby, of Wilmore, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing from the Shrievalty contest, and for supporting and asking his friends to support Mr. Nagle. Here is his fifth and last reason, and the one which contains the real pith of his letter:

> Fifth. Mr. Nagle being the older man and he bringing in a solid Northern delegation, and as that part of the county claimed the Sheriff at this time, I have withdrawn, rather than remain in the field and have the party and myself defeated; and as I have withdrawn for the good and success of the Democratic party, I hope my friends will support the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, and roll up an old-time majority for the Democratic party of Cambria county which we will never regret. And in regard to the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, he says Mr. Kirby is credited with $1,500 for getting out of the way, and it is not improbable that Nagle paid this sum to Kirby to get him off. Mr. Swank, I defy you or any man in the county or State, to prove the above assertion.
>
> Respectfully yours, P. F. KIRBY.

THE gold leaves
O'er the valley spin,
And in the
Woodland murky,
And wake a sense
Of anguish in
The bosom of the
Turkey—
Who is looking Thanksgivingward.

Thanksgiving is the next holiday, when family reunions and all that sort of thing occur. You will want to appear at your best on that occasion, will you not? Then study attentively a lot of advice we shall give you. Go to Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and buy yourself a new suit of cold weather wear, and you will not only outshine those who buy their apparel elsewhere, but you will at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing that you didn't throw your money away for mere shoddy fabrics. He sells very cheap, too.

THERE comes a month in the weary year—
A month of leisure and healthful rest;
When the ripe leaves fall, and the air is clear;
October: the brown, the crisp, the blest.

Immediately after October comes November, and then comes the election. We do not, just here, propose to advise you to support this or that candidate next Tuesday, for most likely your mind is already made up as to the direction in which you will shoot your ballot. But if you need a suit of fall clothing, we are free to say in a decided manner, that you ought to buy it from Simon & Bendheim, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona. They deal in only first-class goods; they guarantee what they sell, and they sell cheap. Your patronage could be bestowed on no more honest or obliging merchants and gentlemen.

THOSE autumn booms, those autumn booms;
They haunt our homes and public rooms,
In corner groceries, in the streets;
In crowded marts, in calm retreats;
Till soon, far up their several flumes,
Go all save one of all these booms.

Booms casually considered are as nothing to the average citizen, at this season of the year. But a booming suit of new ready-made clothing means everything. Where can you buy the very best suit at the very lowest figures? you ask. If it were the very last act of our life, we would answer: At Godfrey Wolf's, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, Pa. He can rig you up from top to toe in such an elegant manner that your own sweetheart wouldn't know you.

WE ARE STILL ON DECK!

AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN THERE!

A Perfect Tornado in Low Prices.

To the numerous readers of the Freeman

V. S. BARKER & BROTHER

Send greeting, and as a matter of interest to all buyers invite attention to the special inducements below:

Men's Department.

We have the largest and most complete assortment of **BOOTS** ever seen in this or any other country town, comprising all qualities from the coarsest to the finest, and at prices which defy competition. We have not sufficient time or space to give a full price list, but append an example or two of our low prices in this department: For $2.50 we sell a man's boot, made from whole stock, with SADDLE SEAM, and fully warranted, which is 50 cents cheaper than a boot of the same quality can be bought from any other dealer in town. Also, a man's calf boot (warranted), with tap sole, either sewed or pegged, for $3.50. Our entire line will be sold at the same low rates, and if customers fail to find our prices far below those of other dealers they will not be asked to buy. A complete stock of boys' and youths' boots at prices equally cheap, besides gum boots at prices a little cheaper than other dealers demand.

In **CLOTHING** we have special bargains to offer, as we keep a full stock of medium priced garments, as well as samples of finer goods, and will take your order for any kind of a fine suit, which we guarantee to furnish for less money than you can buy the same kind of goods in Altoona or Johnstown. Our **$10 Suits** are stunning bargains. In OVERCOATS we carry the only complete stock in town, and defy any one to compete with our prices, while in CASSIMERES and CLOTHS we have the most extensive and varied assortment ever exhibited in Ebensburg, and can have suits made to order on short notice. Don't fail to see our pants' goods before buying.

We keep at all times a full line of UNDERWEAR, from the cheapest to the best, and as an example of our low prices on these goods, and the only one we have room for, we quote good, heavy undershirts at 25 cents each, and full suits at 50 cents. Who can beat these figures?

Ladies' Department.

WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

SUPERB STOCK of LADIES' COATS,

Which we have in great variety and at all prices from $2.50 up to the highest. We certainly have wonderful bargains in this line, and to those ladies who need coats for the coming winter, but do not wish to buy just yet awhile, we would say, come and examine our stock now and select what you want and have it laid away, which will be done with pleasure, as by so doing you will have a large assortment to select from, which may not be the case long, as we expect to reduce the stock very much before the 25th of this month. Anyhow when you visit our store don't forget to look at the coats, which we will be pleased to show you whether you wish to buy or not.

In **BLACK CASHMERES** we have a nice line, and are giving great bargains in them as well as other DRESS GOODS of various qualities and textures. Of SHAWLS we shall keep a full assortment, double and single, and of all styles and prices. We also have a neat and complete stock of Ladies' KNIT JACKETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, &c., as well as the best line of WATERPROOFS for ladies' cloaks and children's wear ever brought to Ebensburg.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

First, we wish to call special attention to our **CARPETS.** We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York whereby we are enabled with the aid of a wonderful invention, known as

RICHARDSON'S CARPET EXHIBITOR,

to show you at your own door, as it were, the entire stock of a New York Wholesale House. We have not room to fully explain all the merits of the "Exhibitor," but will take great pleasure in showing you the samples in our store, which will give you an opportunity to select any carpet you may desire from a great variety of new and elegant patterns.

We have just received a choice lot of BLANKETS, which we are offering at prices ranging from $2 to $5. We have also added to our stock a handsome line of CLOCKS, and are now prepared to furnish all styles and qualities, no matter how common or how elaborate, at prices fully 25 per cent. cheaper than regular dealers charge for clocks of the same make and finish.

In FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS we are offering unequalled inducements, our prices being not only the lowest but our stock the largest and best in town, comprising all widths and patterns for either floors or tables.

OTHER GOODS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.

We have enumerated only a few of the many articles we have for sale, as it would require many more columns [illegible] say that [illegible] other [illegible] bought [illegible] of which [illegible] So too [illegible] tioned, [illegible] how it [illegible] dealers [illegible] We have [illegible] to do so [illegible] FEED, [illegible] found in Northern Cambria.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH, or Country Produce at Cash Prices.

☞ We buy all kind of grain, beans, onions, chestnuts, and other produce. Call at our store and we will take great pleasure in showing you our goods and informing you of our prices, whether you wish to buy anything or not.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

Ebensburg, October 8, 1879.-tf.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1879.

DEAR MCPIKE—The popular revolt in this city has left the Democratic atmosphere healthier than it has been for many years. There is no State or National issue involved in the contest, and the only question for the people of Philadelphia to decide is whether they will have reputable citizens or partisan plunderers in office. The Democrats of Philadelphia are a unit on the ticket. There has never been more activity and energy among the political workers and general voters than is manifested here at the present time. Indeed the rivalry between the leaders of factions is serving a good purpose in swelling Democratic demonstrations. The candidates of the party, and especially Mr. Barr, the nominee for State Treasurer, cannot fail to profit by this unprecedented rivalry. Where one committee would have one band and one transparency, the two committees have out bands and banners by the dozen, and gather and expend ten dollars in demonstrations where one dollar would have been spent under ordinary circumstances. There never was a better time for Democratic leaders to make records for themselves, and if they can't wrest victory from the adverse tide that is against them, they can at least do honor to themselves and the cause they are so faithfully serving.

While the Democratic committees are thus working and holding Democratic meetings, the Democratic candidates are attending the meetings called by both committees and speaking sensibly to the people. Indeed there is some hope for Democratic success, notwithstanding the *Times'* advocacy of the Republican ticket. That paper, which seems just now to be the oracle of Republican party, says: "The candidates were nominated by the machine in the usual way, but the machine was compelled by aroused popular opinion to nominate them." This assertion, however, is untrue, the ring managers not having been driven from their original purpose. It was merely a dodge on the part of the ring to put new names on the original slate. The *Times* cannot, therefore, hoodwink the people by telling them that they drove the ring from its original purpose. The people know that the ring managers fixed up the Republican conventions, and they know that the conventions did the ring's bidding by putting a name forward that did not cover the real name behind it. No matter how small the names of Hill, Spering and Kemble may be, Taylor, Kartin and Taylor will not cover them up.

It is a duty every honest, upright citizen of Philadelphia owes to himself and to the city to vote the ticket made at Horticultural Hall. The election of that ticket will be the defeat of the spoilers of both parties, as well as a deserved triumph and unmistakable indication of the honesty, integrity and patriotism of the people of Philadelphia.

The Vaux county committee will have tickets separate from the McGowan committee. It was intended to count the vote in the entire city, so as to learn which faction polled the most votes, but because the tickets will be the same in substance, and as many persons will vote without taking the trouble to inquire from what committee the ticket emanates, the project will be abandoned this election, but will be tested at the February election. The Regulars, under McGowan, to the number of five in each division, will wear red silk badges on the lapels of their coats to distinguish them from the Vauxites, who will wear blue. The Regulars will hold meetings each day during the week, and will virtually close the campaign with a grand mass meeting on Saturday night at the Academy of Music.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The famous Royal Agricultural Society of England has a membership of nearly eight thousand persons, and preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a National Agricultural Society in this country, the object of which will be the advancement and protection of American agriculture by practical methods, among which are the promotion of emigration, the holding of periodical National Fairs in different parts of the country, and meetings for the discussion and the dissemination of thought and experience on matters pertaining to agriculture. There is a wide field of usefulness for such an association.

MICHAEL J. NAGLE.

I cannot conclude without saying a few words of a personal character in relation to one of your candidates. I refer to your nominee for Sheriff, Michael J. Nagle. This gentleman whom you have honored with a nomination for that responsible and important position, and who now claims the united suffrages of the Democrats of Cambria county, is one with whom I am well acquainted. I know Mr. Nagle to be a gentleman of the highest integrity and strictest honesty. No man in Cambria county was more deserving of the nomination than he, and no one has ever been characterized by a more undeviating devotion to Democratic principles. He is in fact, a candidate to whom political foes as well as political friends, must award the irreproachable character of a high-minded, upright, honorable man. Reared on the cloud-capped summits of the mighty Alleghenies, he is contaminated with no political heresies of any kind, and justly merits the respect and confidence of the entire people of Cambria. Of Mr. Nagle's election there is no reason to doubt, and when elected no official act of his will bring discredit on himself or tarnish the fair fame of his constituency. G. N. S.

Two lovers stroll in the glinting gloam—
His hand in her'n and her'n in his;
She blushed deep—he is talking biz;
They hug and pop and they listless roam—
They roam—
'Tis late when they get back home.

Down by the little wicket-gate,
Down where the creepful ivy grows,
Down where the sweet nasturium blows,
A box-toed parient lies in wait—
In wait—
For the maiden and her mate.

If those box-toed boots were bought at the Great Eastern Boot and Shoe store, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, they would do execution, you bet, for Mr. Blumenthal deals only in goods of a solid, serviceable character. He claims to have the very best boots and shoes for men and boys ever put in the market, while his stock for ladies' wear continues unapproachable. Then his prices! No other dealer can touch them with a ten-foot pole. In a word, he sells good goods and sells them very, very, very cheap. Go and see him about it.

A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a mother, the light and joy of home, are her children. Hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning, then, if they have a Cough, Croup, or Whooping Cough, which leads to Consumption, that you are running a terrible risk if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price, 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For Lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Price, 25 cts. Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg. [5-16.—e.o.w.3m.]

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING FALL STYLES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1879.

The general trade depression has been suddenly lightened by the autumnal chill of the last few days, which decidedly indicates that soon heavier garments will be absolute necessities, and the call to meet such demand has filled the Grand Depot with a constant stream of visitors. This establishment greatly resembles one of the wonderful magic creations caused by rubbing the enchanted lamp, in the "Arabian Nights" stories, for the interior of the building is constantly undergoing magical changes and departments organize and grow into beauty in a single night. The galleries seem to spring up by charms, and are ready to be used as exhibition rooms before one can realize that they are in process of construction.

The Grand Depot is not only a beautiful Bazar, but it contains all the elements of a home and combines with New York go-aheadativeness the Philadelphia sense of rest and household comfort. In the beautiful lunch room, which overlooks the entire establishment, the appetites can be satisfied and strength gained, for the seasonable delicacies are most invitingly prepared and served. The reception room beneath, for resting or waiting, contains entertaining reading matter, and those musically inclined find a piano standing open for their use.

For those in a hurry to get through with buying in the various departments, the transfer system is a great convenience, and when all the purchases are made, the transfer waiting room, which is one of the late additions to the Grand Depot, is a pleasant place in which to rest while the combined packages are consolidated.

Of the mail-order department, organized for the service of our out-of-town customers, too much cannot be said. Letters of information addressed to that department are answered at once, circulars and samples forwarded to those who desire them, and all orders are promptly and faithfully executed at no extra cost to the purchaser, the price being the same to those who order through the mail as to persons selecting from the stock themselves, the house giving such out-of-town customers the benefit and knowledge of employees who are perfectly familiar with all manner of merchandise.

For this month in the various departments of the Grand Depot a great many odd conceits may be found. One fancy is for wearing jackets different in color and material from the dress. The novelties are made coat-fashion, with pockets, and may be in thin cloth, fancy velvet, embroidered cashmere or brocaded silk; others in plain silks are richly beaded or trimmed with figured or embroidered velvets or satins.

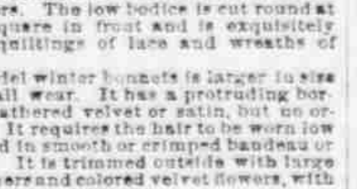
A rich toilette has a basque and second skirt of a fine, soft all-wool material, in a dark shade of blue, trimmed with ruby velvet, embossed in Oriental figures, with Mosaic buttons to match. The apron front of skirt and side plastrons are of shirred silk, in design and color matching the embroidered velvet, the ground being ruby, with figures in old gold, sere-brown and delicate blue. The underskirt is of the silk trimmed round with plaitings headed by bands of the embossed velvet. Dresses with but one skirt of heavy material will be worn during the winter, with habit basque and long cloak.

A dainty ball dress is of white satin, skirt trained and trimmed above the hem with border of Spanish lace and light wreath of flowers. The satin is gathered up over the sides with tiny flutings on each edge, and in front a gathered or shirred tablier is cut round and bordered with lace and wreaths of flowers. The low bodice is cut round at the back and square in front and is exquisitely trimmed with quillings of lace and wreaths of flowers.

One of the model winter bonnets is larger in size than those for fall wear. It has a protruding border lined with gathered velvet or satin, but no ornament inside. It requires the hair to be worn low over the forehead in smooth or crimped bandeau or a waved fringe. It is trimmed outside with large satin bows, feathers and colored velvet flowers, with a great deal of moss and foliage.

Elegant lingerie consists of chemisettes of point d'esprit tulle, of puffed tulle and lace, of enormous ruches made into strips of point d'esprit tulle and lace edgings, large cravats, and fichus of all styles and sizes, trimmed with laces, ribbons and flowers. These little accessories add much to the beauty and finish of a fashionable toilet. L.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.



IN THIS age of Commerce and in these go-a-head times, the pressing demand is for thoroughly trained men for business. Our Institution offers unsurpassed facilities to young and middle aged men for obtaining a Practical Education. A short time only is required to complete the course of study. Expenses light. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh.

☞ Duff's Bookkeeping, published by Harper & Bros.; printed in colors; 400 pp. The largest work on the science published. A work for bankers, railroads, business men and practical accountants. Price, $3.00, postage 20 cents.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The Highest Price in Cash or Trade

WILL BE PAID FOR

ALL KIND OF FURS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING STORE.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

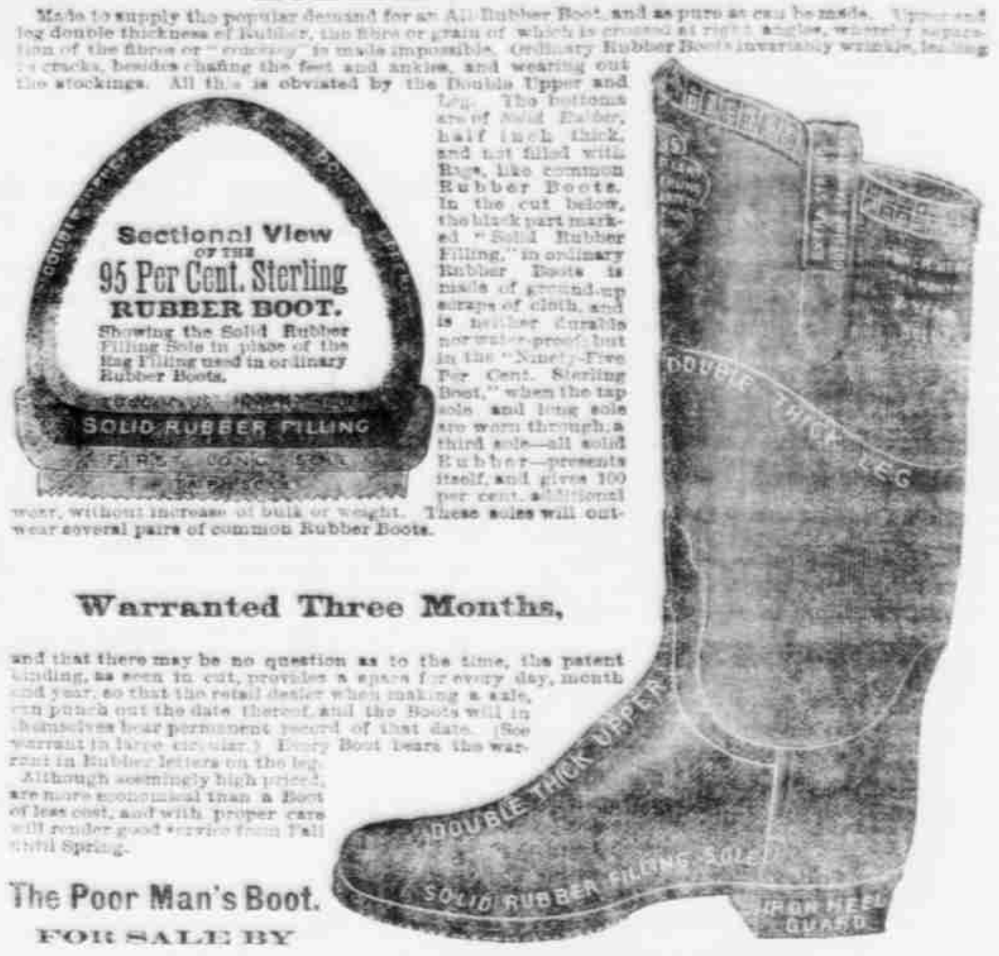
Sept. 26, 1879.-6m.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad St., N. Y.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. STERLING RUBBER BOOT.

Made to supply the popular demand for an All-Rubber Boot, and as pure as can be made. Upper and leg double thickness of Rubber, the fibre or grain of which is crossed at right angles, whereby separation of the fibres or "cracking" is made impossible. Ordinary Rubber Boots invariably wrinkle, leading to cracks, besides chafing the feet and ankles, and wearing out the stockings. All this is obviated by the Double Upper and Leg. The bottoms are of Solid Rubber, half inch thick, and not filled with Rags, like common Rubber Boots. In the cut below, the black part marked "Solid Rubber Filling," in ordinary Rubber Boots is made of ground-up scraps of cloth, and is neither durable nor water-proof; but in the "Ninety-Five Per Cent. Sterling Boot," when the tap sole and long sole are worn through, a third sole—all solid Rubber—presents itself, and gives 100 per cent. additional wear, without increase of bulk or weight. These soles will outwear several pairs of common Rubber Boots.


Sectional View OF THE 95 Per Cent. Sterling RUBBER BOOT.
Showing the Solid Rubber Filling Sole in place of the Rag Filling used in ordinary Rubber Boots.
SOLID RUBBER FILLING
FIRST CONCEAL SOLE
DOUBLE THICK LEG
DOUBLE THICK UPPER
SOLID RUBBER FILLING SOLE
IRON HEEL GUARD

Warranted Three Months,

and that there may be no question as to the time, the patent binding, as seen in cut, provides a space for every day, month and year, so that the retail dealer when making a sale, can punch out the date thereof, and the Boots will in themselves bear permanent record of that date. (See warrant in large circular.) Every Boot bears the warrant in Rubber letters on the leg.

Although seemingly high priced, are more economical than a Boot of less cost, and with proper care will render good service from Fall until Spring.

The Poor Man's Boot.

FOR SALE BY

S. BLUMENTHAL,

1119 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

Observe This!—Preserve This!

No Agents Employed. Bought Direct from Headquarters. Saved Commission.

THE CRY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IS THAT GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND THAT they cannot now be bought low enough to be sold at the same prices as last year; but if you will only call at **Chas. Simon's New Clothing Depot, Altoona, Pa.,** it will be made manifest to you that wearing apparel at least can be sold much cheaper than ever before, as the following figures will clearly demonstrate:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Overcoats, heavy, at	$ 3.38	Men's Suits, for business wear, at	5.00
Men's Overcoats, black, at	4.00	Men's Suits, for fine dress, at	8.75
Men's Overcoats, chinchilla, at	4.75	Men's Suits, for fine dress, at	6.00
Men's Overcoats, heavy chinchilla, at	5.50	Men's Suits, very fine, at	$8.50 and 12.50
Men's Overcoats, heavy beaver, at	6.75	Men's Suits, the very finest, at $11.00, $16.50 and 18.00	
Men's Overcoats, finer grades, up to	20.00	Men's Heavy Coats, at	$1.50, $2.00 and 3.50
Men's Ulsters, heavy and serviceable, at	4.50	Youths' Suits, the cheapest and nicest assortment in the city.	
Men's Ulsters, finer and better, at	6.50	Boys' Suits, of all textures and prices, and guaranteed the cheapest in the city.	
Men's Ulsters, still finer and better	14.75		
Men's Suits, neat but not nobby, at	3.75		

PANTALOON DEPARTMENT.

Men's heavy Jean Pantaloons, at	75c. and 90c.	Men's Pantaloons, various styles, from $3.00 to 4.75	
Men's better Pantaloons, at	$1.25	A fine assortment of spring-bottom Pantaloons, in prices ranging from $1.50 to $4.75.	
Men's Dress Pantaloons, at	1.75	Vests from 25c. up.	
Men's Black Doeskin Pantaloons, at	2.25	THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PANTALOONS IN THE CITY.	
Men's fine Dress Pantaloons, at	2.50		
Men's Cassimere Pantaloons, at	2.75		

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.—Wool Hats at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25; Stiff Wool Hats, latest styles, at 50c., 65c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.25; Fur Hats at 90c., 95c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50; Stiff Fur Hats at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; Boys' and Youths' Hats from 25c. to $1.75; Caps for fall and winter wear, all styles and sizes, at 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25. THE LARGEST STOCK, LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Good Colored Dress Shirts at 50c.; Better Shirts at 60c.; Finer Shirts at 75c.; White Shirts at 50c.; Better White Shirts at 75c.; Very Good White Shirts at $1.00; Best White Shirts at $1.50; Unlaundried Shirts at 25c., 50c. and 60c.; Undershirts and Drawers at 25c., 40c., 50c. and 75c. each; Red Flannel Shirts at 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 each; Men's Cotton Hose, 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.; Wool Hose, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 30c.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Trunks and Valises in the City.

☞ Persons in city and country wishing to test the truth of the above assertions in relation to my goods and prices are respectfully invited to call at

Charles Simon's New Clothing Depot,

In Dr. Christy's Building, in rear of P. R. R. Passenger Depot.

Corner 11th Avenue and 13th Street, - - ALTOONA, PA.

READ THE NEW PRICE LIST

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT THE—

BIG "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

FOLLOWING WE GIVE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE OFFER TO CASH BUYERS:

A Man's Good Working Suit for, that others sell for $3.50	$ 2.75	A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for, that others sell for $13.00	$10.00
A Man's Good Warm Suit for, that others sell for $5.00	4.00	A Man's Good Warm Coat for, that others sell for $2.25	1.50
A Man's Good Warm Suit for, that others sell for $7.00	5.00	A Man's Good Working Pants for, that others sell for $1.00	75c.
A Man's Good Business Suit for, that others sell for $9.00	7.00	A Man's Good Dress Shirt for, that others sell for 75c.	50c.
A Man's Extra Good Business Suits for, that others sell for $11.50	9.00	A Man's Good Hat for, that others sell for 75c.	25c.
A Man's Good Dress Suit for, that others sell for $15.00	12.00	A Boy's Good Hat for, that others sell for 40c.	25c.
A Man's Extra Good Dress Suit for, that others sell for $22.00	18.00	A Child's Suit, from 5 to 8 years, (the child, not the suit,) for, that others sell for $3.25	2.25
A Man's Good Overcoat for, that others sell for $3.50	2.50	A Boy's Good Suit, from 9 to 12 years, (the boy, not the suit,) for, that others sell for $4.50	3.00
A Man's Good Overcoat for, that others sell for $7.50	5.00	A Man's Suit of Underclothing for, that others sell for 75c.	40c.
A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for, that others sell for $11.50	8.00		

DON'T INVEST YOUR MONEY IN CLOTHING

Before you examine the above priced Goods at the

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

Sept. 26, 1879.-1m.

S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA.

Grand Opening

—OF—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS! HATS AND CAPS!

Furnish'g Goods, &c.,

For Gents, Youths Boys and Children.

ONE PRICE AND FAIR DEALING IN ALL CASES!

☞ The above Goods are entirely new and guaranteed the finest, best and cheapest in the city. Call and examine.

S. B. CORN & CO.,
1307 Eleventh Avenue, ALTOONA, PA.

S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA!

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!

Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 35 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.

☞ I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.

M. WOLF,

RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,

1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports, sent free.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES. Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO MAKE FORESTS PROFITABLE.

A business man in Philadelphia, and who uses split hoop-poles extensively as "straps" for packing-boxes, tells us that of late years there has been a remarkable rise in the price of these articles. But eight years ago he could obtain all he needed for one dollar per hundred; his last purchase this season being four times that much, and stock scarce at that. As the hoop-pole is always divided in two, and sometimes three or four, this makes the product at least eight dollars a hundred and often more.

Many of our people are going crazy over the idea of Congress doing something to encourage timber culture in this country; and learned societies are petitioning to have a "Commissioner of Forests" appointed, and we do not know that a "Commissioner" at several thousand a year, with a staff of officials, with "patronage" to boot, could tell the people more than we can tell them in this article, that timber-culture can be made as profitable as any other branch of culture, when judiciously followed. The hoop-pole culture seems to us to afford as good a chance to make forestry pay.

The general objection is that it takes half a lifetime to get much return from a forest, and before that time the planter may be dead, or he may sell out to one who cannot appreciate or allow much for young woodland. We believe that even the last objection will not long be a serious one; and we doubt whether to-day a piece of young woodland would not be taken into account at fair prices by the average buyer. At any rate those considerations need not operate, as the increasing demand for hooping material will make any plantation within reasonable distance of boat or railroad stations profitable at once. We suppose that ten thousand plants could be set to an acre, and we believe that in ordinary soils, if the proper selection of trees be made, the half could be cut out for poles the third or fourth year. Five thousand poles would probably yield two hundred dollars, from which of course expenses of labor, shipping and commission fees would have to be deducted; but with all this there would be a grand margin, and especially would it pay, as the cutting of the poles could take place in winter when it is often hard to find profitable work for hands on the farm. Every year or two there would be more thinning, all yielding something, so that an annual income could be as readily had from a piece of young wood as from a field of corn.

Of course some judgment must be used in the selection. In view of future timber, hickory and white oak might have the preference, but they are of slow growth, and in this region could be cut only for small kegs on the third or fourth year. Other oaks grow faster but the timber is not in so great request. We do not know what is the quality of the English oak as timber when raised in this country; but in its own it is deemed the best in the world, and we suppose it would have the same character. If found really so it would be the best of all things, as its growth is extremely rapid. We have seen in trees growing about Germantown, a growth of six feet in three years from the acorn and it is no uncommon thing to find no vigorous trees branches of five feet growth in one season. But if good or first-class timber was not desired, but only fire wood or something of that character, no doubt the maple could be brought into profitable play. The red maple is as commonly seen in our hoop market as the oak or hickory; and we suppose the silver sugar maple would do as well. These grow extremely fast; the former would no doubt, under favorable circumstances, come into use the second year.

It will be seen from these suggestions that timber-culture is by no means the slow coach it is supposed to be. With a good fellow behind the lines it may be driven to a reasonable fortune on a fast line.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO PEEL ONIONS.—She came on board as pretty as a daisy, and as sweet and fresh as an elegant get-up could make her. There was a chattering aft on the yatch what they would have for dinner, and it was agreed for fun that, as it was chowder, each one was to do something toward the same. "You have got to peel and chop up them onions," says a dandy kind of fellow to the pretty girl. "Agreed" said she, not wincing a bit, and they laughed and pitied her. When the time came for fixing up things, kind of urged to it, I brought that pretty girl a peck of fiercest onions—real red-skinned ones—you ever smelled. "There is going to be some crying," thinks I; "if that would be the only sorrow in her life!" says she to me: "Mr. Robert, do you haul me a bucket of water," and I did it. "Now," says she, "just you put them onions in that there water," and I did it. Then she took off of her white fingers a lot of rings and put them in her pocket and asked for a knife, and the onions being in the water she peeled and sliced them under water, and nary a tear came, nor nothing. "Now," says she, holding out the tips of her fingers, "who will be gallant enough to kiss these?" Seeing I was cook I didn't like to be so bold, but there was a half dozen of the men who rushed forward, and of course I had no chance. That's the way I learned how ladies can peel onions and not cry over them.—*Bob, the Sea Cook, in New York Times.*

THE ORIGIN OF MACHINE-MADE PENS.—Joseph Gillott, the first to employ machinery in the manufacture of steel pens, was originally a maker of buckles and other "steel toys," working alone in a garret in a Birmingham "slum." At this time he was engaged to a young woman in his own rank in life, whose two brothers were working, in about the same style as himself, on hand-made pens. Gillott thought he could better the process employed, and worked secretly in his garret until he had made a press and other appliances, by which he made twenty times as many pens in a day, and better pens, than was possible under the old methods. He found ready sale for them, and soon the demand outgrew his power of production. At this juncture his sweetheart agreed to his proposal that they should marry and work together, little dreaming of ultimate issue of their enterprise. In after years Mr. Gillott used to tell how, on the very morning of his marriage, he began and finished a gross of pens, and sold them for £7 4s., before going to church.—*Scientific American.*

CURE FOR FROSTED FEET.—Three years ago, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, I was a constant sufferer, having had my feet badly frosted the previous winter. The suggestion was made by a friend to bathe my feet in a decoction of oak bark. Knowing that the leaf contains a much larger proportion of tannic acid than the bark, my mode of cure was in accordance with that fact, and I may summarize it as follows: Take a five-gallon stone jar, fill with freshly-gathered oak leaves, and cover with water. Set on the back part of the cookstove, where it will be subject to a steady heat but not brought to the boiling point. In four or five days the preparation will be ready for use. Let it be as hot as the feet can well bear, and let them soak from twenty to thirty minutes before bed-time. With four or five applications the cure is complete.

MACHINERY has been put up at Fernandina, Fla., to experiment in making paper from palmetto fiber.

THE PRINCIPAL CLOTHING HOUSE

—IS FAMOUS—

OAK HALL!

This Long Established Clothing House, Known all the Country Round,

HAS been brushed up with improvements in the house and the stock, and is in working trim for the coming season, 1879-1880, with an unapproachable assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

That beats all our own former efforts for beauty and completeness.

Everywhere the note of brisk times is sounding, and Oak Hall is on time—ready now—to show the people the most worthy Exhibition of Ready-made Clothing that can be seen anywhere in America.

People may guess that Wanamaker & Brown have not been idle these past summer months when they come and see the familiar but new look on the old-fashioned rooms, and note the quantity and quality of the

FAVORITE BRAND OF CLOTHING
THAT IS
TO MAKE BUSINESS SPIN
And the Salesrooms of
OAK HALL to Bristle with Activity.

Prices will not be in question, for while, touching the assortment, there will be

Rooms Full of Clothing for Rough Work,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Store Wear,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Fine Dress,

All made up to our own high standard of manufacture, there will be prices so low marked on the garments that even the wholesale work being retailed is thrown completely in the shade. There is only one

OAK HALL FOR GOOD CLOTHING,

And Mr. Wanamaker's respects to old friends and new patrons, to say that there are Open Doors and hearty welcome every week-day for all who choose to come to buy or look or compare; and this house-warming invitation is cordially extended to everybody to drop in and see the changes and additions in convenience and stock in the

Oak Hall of 1879.

☞ A sufficient force of polite salesmen are in attendance to promptly wait on customers, and the number will be increased for any extra hurry of business.

☞ The MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is the special care of gentlemen of long experience.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, 6th and Market, Philadelphia.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

PIANOS and ORGANS!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PENN'A.

Having recently accepted the General Agency for Central Pennsylvania (in addition to our old territory), with headquarters and

LARGE STORE ROOM AT 1404 ELEVENTH AVE. ALTOONA,
IN CHARGE OF MR. GEORGE W. GOOD,

And being desirous of extending our already immense sales of the most celebrated and most desirable

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Ever introduced to a music-loving public, we respectfully invite all who are desirous of purchasing a

First-Class Instrument
OF EITHER KIND TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE SELL NO PIANO OR ORGAN
THAT WE CANNOT FULLY WARRANT, AND BEING THE
Largest Dealers in the State
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Our House was established in 1831 in Pittsburgh, where we will continue at No. 79 Fifth Avenue.

Instruments Sold on Small Monthly Payments.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS	ORGANS
Haines Brothers.	PALACE.
WEBER.	STERLING.
NEWTON & CO.	Mason & Hamlin.

GEO. W. GOOD,
1404 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
MELLOR & HENRICKS,
79 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[9-27.] [6m.]

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever displayed in Altoona is now ready for inspection in unsurpassable elegance and unequalled variety at

GODFREY WOLF'S
POPULAR PIONEER
FASHION EMPORIUM!

AS TO QUALITY, NEATNESS, DURABILITY AND FIT, THE
ROCHESTER MAKE OF CLOTHING
Is really the best in the market, while in stock and prices we defy competition.

NO HOUSE IN BLAIR COUNTY CAN COMPARE WITH OUR'S,
So don't fail before investing in a new suit to call and inspect the goods at

GODFREY WOLF'S UNRIVALLED CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Twelfth Street, Next Door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa.
October 3, 1879.-tf. D. EINSTEIN, Manager.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N.Y.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'72.]

Potato Planting—Two Eyes Enough.

Forty years ago, when living in the eastern part of the county, a large farmer, who raised 1,000 bushels or more of potatoes annually, estimated his seed to the acre at 25 bushels. One large potato, or two of smaller size, were put in a hill, as the writer distinctly remembers. Since that time the quantity of seed has been reduced by many, but is still too large generally. Talk to men of the advantage of light seeding and many will admit it, but like Dr. Franklin's converts they go off and practice the contrary.

It is said that a large piece or a whole potato, is better than a small one, because it will afford more nutriment to the young plant. The starch of the seed is necessary only while the young plant is struggling to emerge from darkness into light, and a small piece is sufficient for this purpose. When the plant has reached the air and sunlight and its roots have stuck into the soil, it has passed out of its embryonic condition, and like a new-born animal seeks for different food through different sources. The leaves draw nutrition from the air; the leaves draw nutrition from the soil, and there is now very little use for the starch of the parent potato should any remain. The young plant has been born into the world and must henceforth take care of itself.

But theorists, however plausible they may appear, do not satisfy the average man, even when supported by scientific truth; he demands facts; therefore a few of these "stubborn things" are here related.

The land I planted this year is a piece of old land plowed last Fall, manured in the spring without plowing, harrowed thoroughly, the soil and manure well mixed and rendered fine, which is of much importance in growing any crop. The seed was cut up, the intention being to leave only two eyes upon a piece some of which were no larger than a hickory nut. One piece was put in each hill, hills eighteen inches apart, rows two feet nine inches apart, and the seed dropped upon the surface. This is at the rate of 5½ bushels of seed to the acre. The land was hoed twice and was free from weeds. The crop has been dug and with the land carefully measured, and the yield is as follows: Snowflakes, at the rate of 331 bushels per acre. Prolifics, at the rate of 380 bushels per acre. Half a bushel of the Snowflake variety produced 31½ bushels. Many of these are very large, weighing over a pound each, and the percentage of small ones has never been less. This has been my method of seeding for a good many years, and I do not remember when the crop his failed. This year the crop is above an average all through this section.—*S. E. C. in Am. Cultivator.*

A SIMPLE RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR.—A German newspaper gives the following simple method for exterminating rats and mice, which, it states, has been successfully tried by one Baron Von Backhofen and others for some time past: "A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put around 'for the rats to eat.'" Several correspondents of the paper write to confirm the experience of the noble Baron and his neighbors in the extirpation of rats and mice by this simple remedy.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN
—ON THE SUBJECT OF—
Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
1324 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER.
Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa.,
CASH DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions,
AND ALL OTHER KIND OF
STAPLE GOODS
usually kept in a first class country store.
Everything Sold as CHEAP FOR CASH

as at any other establishment in or out of the county, and country produce taken in exchange for merchandise at cash prices. The patronage of everybody wishing to get full value for their money is earnestly and respectfully solicited.
J. A. MAHER.
Lilly, Cambria Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1879.-tf.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!
COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimers and Yarn.

Having secured the services of an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.
F. H. BARKER.
ALVIN EVANS.
Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf. ED. JAMES.

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. ☞ A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. ☜ Anaesthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30,'79.-tf.]

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon Dentist,
WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.
Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.
Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 8 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Julian street, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Consultations in both German and English. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-5,'77.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office and residence adjoining Post-Office, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [4-4.-tf.88*.]

CANARIES AS CONCERT SINGERS.—An entire novelty in the concert singing department of musical art is promised to the lovers of sweet sounds by an ingenious citizen of Phœnixville, South Australia. This gentleman has for some years past devoted himself exclusively to the training of canary birds in every known method of vocalization, and, as we gather from antipodean journals, with extraordinary success.—But he has recently crowned his triumphs as a very Lamperti of feathered songsters by inventing a mechanical apparatus by which his yellow pupils will be taught to perform music of a more recondite and complicated character than mere ballads and opera airs. He proposes with the aid of this contrivance, not only to produce canary soloists, capable of executing airs like "Dip Your Chair," or "Dee Tanty," as the immortal Jeames de la Pluche designated the florid displays fashionable in his day, but to teach his pupils part-singing and the rendering of the most difficult modern operatic choruses. These astonishing results are to be attained by the following process: The cages in which the professor's pupils reside are hung up in front of a mirror, behind which is fixed a musical box which plays the solo, part song or chorus they are desired to perform. The birds listen eagerly to the music, turning their attention to the quarter when it proceeds. Their gaze is naturally directed to the mirror, in which they see the reflection of their own graceful persons. At once they hop to the conclusion that their counterfeit presentments are real live canaries melodiously engaged in singing unfamiliar strains that delight their ears. From observation to imitation, it appears, is but a step with the intelligent and tuneful canary bird. He is apt, in concerted music, to double a part, and betrays a predilection for the "leading business;" but being gifted with a quick ear, he soon recognizes the disirability of filling up the notes wanting to complete the chords, and adapts himself to harmonic requirements with artistic promptitudes. Wagner's "Trilogy," performed by a company of canaries, may thus be an attractive item in the operatic performances of the future!—*London Telegraph.*

SINGULAR TRAIT IN WYOMING BIRDS.—A gentleman in the Rocky mountains has made a discovery in regard to the habits of swallows which is very interesting, to say the least of it. The male and female make a nest in some sheltered place, where they raise a little brood, taking all the care of them imaginable. After they are grown up and are able to take care of themselves, the mother lays some eggs, and when they are hatched out, both father, mother and the older brothers and sisters all engage in supplying the little ones with food. This is a most singular fact, and has never before been noticed, so far as known. The young birds that are able to fly about engage in a hunt for grasshopers, moths etc., which they carry to their little brothers and sisters in the nest, feeding them with as much care as if they were in fact their parents. In the hot weather the tiny swallows are almost sheltered with heat, and lie in their hot nests, panting and unhappy, until they get large enough to go out in the world and do something for themselves. They must be supplied with water in some way by the old birds, who probably bring it to them in their bills.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.
Send for Circular.

A Lecture
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, rings, instruments, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
October 17, 1879.-8m.

GRAND OPENING
—OF THE—
American Tea Company
At 1327 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

We take pleasure in informing the people of Blair, Cambria and surrounding counties that we have opened a

BRANCH STORE IN ALTOONA,
Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets,
In the room formerly occupied by R. T. Paine as a shoe store, where we will always keep a large and choice stock of the

Finest Teas, Best Coffees, Purest Spices.

SPECIALTIES IN TEAS.

THE CELEBRATED GARDEN GROWN TEA.
THE FORMOSA OOLONG TEA.
TAE NEW ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
THE FINE UNCOLORED YOUNG HYSON TEA.
THE FINE SOUCHONG TEA.
THE GENUINE OLD COUNTRY TEA.
THE BEST UNCOLORED JAPAN TEA.
THE CHOICEST GUNPOWDER TEA.
THE NATURAL LEAF IMPERIAL TEA.
THE CHOICEST MIXED TEA.

We are really the only house between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that imports the celebrated Garden Grown and Genuine Old Country Tea.

SPECIALTIES IN GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES.

THE GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE.
THE OLD DUTCH COFFEE.
THE PLANTATION CEYLON COFFEE.
THE PEA BERRY COFFEE.
THE AFRICAN COFFEE.
THE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
THE COSTA RICA COFFEE.
THE LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
THE MARACAIBO COFFEE.
THE GOLDEN RIO COFFEE.

A GOOD ROASTED READY GROUND COFFEE AT 10 CTS. PER LB.
The Celebrated Original Arabian Coffee.

This delicious Coffee is unrivalled for its delightful aroma. If all other Coffees have failed to please you try, the CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ARABIAN COFFEE.

PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES!

A large and select assortment of the best and purest Spices always on hand. We keep none but the very best.

☞ Goods will be sold at wholesale and retail. Dealers in above mentioned goods can buy as cheap from us as at any wholesale establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and save the freight on goods.

☞ Every article warranted, and money refunded if not satisfactory. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ONE PRICE ONLY, AND THAT THE VERY LOWEST.
CALL, SEE AND BE CONVINCED AT THE
American Tea Co.'s Store, Altoona, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,
which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the
BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones, I remain, as ever,
N. J. FREIDHOFF.
High Street, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 187 .

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
TRY IT
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, NY & PHIL.
MEDALS AWARDED PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

B. O. Oeschger,
FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞ A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.
Ebensburg, May 23, 1879.-tf.

J. C. McGINLEY'S
DINING ROOMS!
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA
FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.
Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879 -1y.*

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell Esq.) Centre street [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21,'76.-tf.]

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

SPEEP dogs in Texas are thus trained: A pup is taken from its mother before its eyes are open, and put to a ewe to suckle. After a few times the ewe becomes reconciled to the pup, which follows her like a lamb, grows up among and remains with the flock, and no wolf, man or strange dog can come near the sheep; and the dog will bring the flock regularly to the fold at any hour in the evening at which he is habitually fed.

FEEDING PIGS.—Mr. J. W. Sanborn, of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, has found, as the result of his experiments on feeding pigs with meal and middlings, that 100 pounds of middlings gave 29.2 pounds of increase in weight, costing 3.42 cents a pound; 100 pounds of meal gave in the same period 24.8 pounds, costing 5.02 cents a pound, and that 100 pounds of a mixture of the two gave 25.[illegible] pounds in growth, costing 5.88 cents a pound.

ABOUT FENCES.—On most farms there are too many fences. But as fencing material grows scarce the evil is curing itself. As they fall into decay they are not renewed, and in a few years the ground they occupy is cleared and the divided lots are thrown into one. But this is a slovenly and wasteful way. In all cases it is better if a permanent fence is not needed to remove it before it rots away, and if possible, use the material where it can be of real advantage. A few fences, and those perfect of their kind, should be the rule. The land which a useless fence occupies is worse than wasted, for it is necessarily a harbor for weeds and shrubs which rob the soil even where the plow can go. Very many farmers can dispense with much fencing that they deem necessary. Fall pasturing, especially of young clover, is often not worth so much as the clover leaves would be to fall on the ground as a mulch. Temporary fences will take the place of many which have been permanent, and in places where land is dear and the amount of stock kept is small, soiling is fast coming into favor.

SALT AND WOOD ASHES FOR CATTLE.—Realizing the necessity of an occasional relish of salt and wood ashes to all kinds of stock, the *World* suggests that the most convenient form which these materials can be offered, is in a solid mass, which admits a diligent licking on the part of the animal without gaining more of the mixture than is desired. In order to mix the ingredients so that a solid mass may be formed, take salt and pure wood ashes in the proportion of pound for pound, with water sufficient to hold the mixture together. To preserve the mixture in a solid state place it in troughs or boxes sheltered sufficiently to keep the rain or snow from reaching and converting it into an alkaline pickle. These troughs with their tempting contents prove efficient as baits for alluring animals turned off on long runs during the day, home at night. When cattle chew leather, wood and old bones, remember that it indicates a lack of phosphate of lime in their food, which is required to make bone material. A teaspoonful of bone meal given daily with their grain will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it. If the disposition to eat bones is indulged in when cows are on grass, the deficiency evidently exists in the soil, and the pasture will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of bone dust. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre sown broad cast, will repay attending expenses in a better yield and quality of milk and butter.

HOW TO DEAL WITH RATS.—A writer in the *Scientific American* says: "We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the same yellow wash is given to the cellar as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the pantry and cellar, and you will soon starve them out. These precautions joined to the service of a good cat will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling; they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

A FRENCH METHOD OF WASHING CLOTHES.—A system of washing clothes has lately been introduced in some French towns which is worthy of mention. Its economy is so decided as greatly to reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap are reduced with a little water to a jelly, which having been slightly warmed is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil, and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which may be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add half a teaspoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap, the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process and the destructive use of the washboard is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

POTATO PONE.—This is a favorite dish in the West Indian islands. Wash, peel and grate two pounds of potatoes; add four ounces each of sugar and butter melted, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper; mix well together; place it in a baking dish and put into a brisk oven until it is done and becomes nicely browned.

SOME complexions are exceedingly complex.